Lisa Suett

GRAMMAR PLUS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

A1

ELI

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Personal subject pronouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st pers	I	we
2nd pers	you	you
3rd pers (masculine)	he	they
3rd pers (feminine)	she	
3rd pers (neutral)	it	

The personal subject pronouns refer to a person or thing already mentioned. They go before the verb and cannot be omitted.

John is a doctor. → *He is a doctor.*
The laptop is on the desk. → *It is on the desk.*

Note!

The personal subject pronoun *I* is always written with a capital letter.

1 **Look at the pictures and write the correct subject pronouns.**



1 *I*



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

2 **Write the correct subject pronoun.**

1 John *he*
2 the table _____
3 the flowers _____
4 Paul and Sarah _____
5 you and I _____
6 Mr Brown _____
7 Vanessa _____
8 the cat _____

3 **Replace the underlined words with the correct subject pronoun.**

1 Dave is Scottish.
He is from Edinburgh.
2 Sue is English.
_____ is from London.
3 Jeff is American.
_____ is from Denver.
4 I have a cat.
_____ is called Felix.
5 Mary and Tom love skiing.
_____ are great skiers.
6 Where are you and your sister from ?
_____ are from Boston.
7 My husband and I work together.
_____ are teachers.
8 London buses are red.
_____ are red.

UNIT 2

to be (1)

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You're not / You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He's not / He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She's not / She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It's not / It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We're not / We aren't	Are we?
You are	You're	You are not	You're not / You aren't	Are you?
They are	They're	They are not	They're not / They aren't	Are they?

We use the verb *to be:*

- to identify people or objects
  I'm Oliver.
  This is Matilda.
- to ask and talk about permanent states
  Where is Patrick from?
  He's from Ireland.
- to describe people, places, things and feelings
  Karen's nice. She's always happy.

1 **Underline the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

1 We *am / is / are* happy.
2 Mary *am / is / are* busy.
3 I *am / is / are* hungry.
4 The students *am / is / are* in class.
5 You *am / is / are* from Spain.
6 Mr Brown and Mrs Dee *am / is / are* from South America.
7 You and I *am / is / are* friends.

2 **Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

Mary Hello. My name (1)__*is*__ Mary.
What (2)_____ your name?
Peter Peter. How (3)_____ you?
Mary I (4)_____ fine. And you?
Peter I (5)_____ OK.
Where (6)_____ you from?
Mary I (7)_____ from Ireland.
My parents (8)_____ Irish.
Peter Where (9)_____ that girl from?
Mary She (10)_____ from Japan.
Peter How old (11)_____ she?
Mary She (12)_____ fifteen.

3 **Put the words into the correct order to make sentences. Then listen and check.**

1 a / reporter / Powell / is / Miss
Miss Powell is a reporter.
2 New York / Victoria / are / from / Owen / and
_____
3 friends / José / Manuel / and / aren't
_____
4 beautiful / weather / is / today / the
_____
5 sister / she / my / is
_____
6 Mrs / and / lawyers / Mr / are / Bailey
_____
7 the / the / classroom / in / chairs / are
_____
8 are / the / heavy / books
_____

4 **Insert the correct form of *to be*. Then make the sentences negative and interrogative.**

1 They ___*are*___ teachers.
They are not teachers. Are they teachers?
2 My dogs _____ hungry.
_____. _____?
3 That table _____ heavy.
_____. _____?
4 You and Paul _____ happy.
_____. _____?
5 You _____ tired.
_____. _____?
6 I _____ a web designer.
_____. _____?
7 It _____ Monday today.
_____. _____?
8 Jenny's surname _____ Peters.
_____. _____?

5 **Rewrite the sentences using the correct subject pronouns and the contracted form of *to be*.**

1 Ann is thirsty.
She's thirsty.
2 The magazine is on the table.
_____.
3 That man is from Germany.
_____.
4 Sara and Gary are not busy.
_____.
5 Mary and I are not hungry now.
_____.
6 My brother is cold.
_____.
7 You and Amy are not in my team.
_____.
8 The grammar books are on the shelf.
_____.
9 Tom, my cat, is not in the garden.
_____.
10 Carla is not a doctor.
_____.

6 **Complete the email with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

Hi! My name's Orla.
Today (1) ___*is*___ my birthday. I (2)_____ 18. Bob and Sheila (3) _____ my friends. They (4) _____ at my party. Bob (5) _____ a student here in London. His girlfriend, Sheila, (6) _____ a shop assistant. I (7) _____ happy that my friends (8) _____ here. My sister's name (9) _____ Olivia. She (10) _____ also 18 today. We _____ twins!
Write soon,
Orla

7 **Write 8 sentences containing the personal pronouns *I, you, he / she / it, we, you, they.***

1 _____.
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.
5 _____.
6 _____.
7 _____.
8 _____.

UNIT 3

to be (2): short answers

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Am I English?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you tired?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he hungry?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she American?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it cold?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we thirsty?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you Italian?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they afraid?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

We use short answers because we do not need to repeat words that were in the question.
We also use short answers because it is more polite than just saying *Yes* or *No*.
To form the short answer we repeat the subject pronoun and the verb, after *Yes* or *No*.

A *Are you hungry?*
B *Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*

A *Is she a teacher?*
B *Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.*

We always use the full form in affirmative short answers.

A *Are you tired?*
B *Yes, I am.*

1 3 **Answer the questions using the short form. Then listen and check.**

1 Are you thirsty? ✗
No, I'm not.

2 Is it cold today? ✓
_____.

3 Is she tired? ✓
_____.

4 Are they happy? ✗
_____.

5 Are the students in the classroom? ✗
_____.

6 Is your house big? ✗
_____.

7 Is your best friend short? ✓
_____.

8 Is your mother a nurse? ✗
_____.

9 Are you a good student? ✓
_____.

10 Are the shops open today? ✗
_____.

2 **Look at the information about Amanda. Use short answers to complete the questions.**

IDENTITY CARD



Name	Amanda Curtis
Country	Canada
Address	24 Park Avenue
Email	*amanda@tel.ca*
Age	25
Job	nurse
Married	no

1 Is Amanda from the UK?
No, she isn't.

2 Is she 22?
_____.

3 Is she a student?
_____.

4 Is she a nurse?
_____.

5 Is she married?
_____.

6 Is her surname Curtis?
_____.

3 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions, then answer them.**

1 long / hair / is / your
Is your hair long?
No, it isn't.

2 from / you / Canada / are
_____?
_____.

3 dark / is / it / now
_____?
_____.

4 are / you / school / now / at
_____?
_____.

5 p.m. / it / 11 / is
_____?
_____.

6 difficult / exercise / this / is
_____?
_____.

7 English / is / James Bond
_____?
_____.

8 shops / are / closed / Sundays / on
_____?
_____.

9 holiday / on / is / your mother
_____?
_____.

10 are / late / we / for / school
_____?
_____.

4 4 **Put the sentences in the correct order. Then listen and check.**

I'm from Chicago, in the USA. Where are you from? Are you from Spain?
I'm Carlos. Hi! What's your name? My name's Kathy. Yes, I am.
Hi Carlos. Are you a student? No, I'm not. I'm from Argentina. And you?

Kathy Hello. (1) *My name's Kathy.*
(2) _____

Carlos (3) _____

Kathy (4) _____

Carlos (5) _____

Kathy (6) _____

Carlos (7) _____

Kathy (8) _____



UNIT 4

There is / There are

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
There is a table. There is an apple. There are four desks.	There isn't a table. There isn't an apple. There aren't four desks.
INTERROGATIVE	**SHORT ANSWERS**
Is there a table? Are there two books on the table?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

We use *there* is and *there are* to show the existence of people or objects.

We use *there is* with singular nouns and *there are* with plural nouns.
There is / There's a book on the table.
There are two cats in the garden.

In a list, we use *there is* when the first noun is singular.
There's a table and four chairs.

We use *there are* when the first noun is plural.
There are four chairs and a table.

1 **Underline the correct option.**

1 *There isn't / There aren't* a guitar in the bedroom.
2 *There are / There is* two cinemas in the town centre.
3 *There is / There are* a new bookshop in South Street.
4 This restaurant is very quiet. *There isn't / There aren't* many people here.
5 A Are there a lot of museums in London?
B Yes, *there are. / there is.*
6 *There aren't / There isn't* an apple tree in the garden.
7 *There isn't / There aren't* thirty days in October.
8 *There is / There aren't* a Greek student in my class.

2 **Look at the picture of a shop window and write sentences with *There is / There are* and the objects you can see. You can use the words in the box to help you.**

T-shirt jeans umbrella book ~~tie~~ sandals skirt hat



1 *There are two ties in the shop window.*
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.
5 _____.
6 _____.
7 _____.
8 _____.

3 **Complete the sentences with *There is, There are, It's* or *They're.***

1 *There are* two cinemas in town.
2 _____ a beautiful day.
3 _____ a chair in the corner.
4 _____ children in the street.
5 _____ something in my eye.
6 _____ nice people.
7 _____ an interesting story.
8 _____ time to go.
9 _____ an apple and some oranges in the fruit bowl.
10 _____ lots of clothes shops in town.

4 5 **Complete the sentences with *There's, There are, It's / He's / She's* or *They're.* Then listen and check.**

1 *There's* a fox in the park.
2 _____ two pairs of socks and a T-shirt on the floor.
3 _____ an excellent teacher and she's pretty too.
4 _____ several boys playing football outside.
5 _____ an adorable dog.
6 _____ many good restaurants in my town but _____ all expensive.
7 _____ my grandmother.
8 _____ a great film on TV tonight.
9 _____ a delicious cake in the kitchen.
10 _____ my brother.
11 _____ someone at the door.
12 Her name is Sarah. _____ English.

5 **Put these sentences into the negative form. Then use your imagination to finish them.**

1 There's a cat on the roof.
There isn't a cat on the roof.
There's a dog on the roof.
2 There is a letter for you.
_____.
_____.
3 There is a new airport in town.
_____.
_____.
4 There are three men on a boat.
_____.
_____.
5 There is a university in Stratford-upon-Avon.
_____.
_____.
6 There are four children in the photo.
_____.
_____.

6 **Write questions using the prompts. Then answer for yourself using short answers.**

1 many theatres / your town
Are there many theatres in your town?
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
2 a DVD player / your bedroom
_____?
_____.
3 many supermarkets / your town
_____?
_____.
4 a computer / in your house
_____?
_____.
5 ten students / in your English class
_____?
_____.
6 an airport / in your town
_____?
_____.

UNIT 5

Idiomatic uses of *to be*

In English there are many expressions which use the verb *to be* + adjective.
The most common are used to talk about feelings, interests and the weather.

be cold / be hot	→	*It's very cold today. / It's very hot here in summer.*
be hungry / be thirsty	→	*He's always hungry! / I'm very thirsty.*
be right / be wrong	→	*Yes, you're right! / Sorry, you're wrong.*
be angry / be afraid of	→	*The teacher is very angry. / Are you afraid of snakes?*
be interested in	→	*Paul is interested in history.*
be lucky	→	*You are always so lucky!*
be sleepy	→	*Are you always so sleepy?*
be tired	→	*The children are very tired.*
be late	→	*Oh no, I'm late!*
be in a hurry	→	*Quick! We're in a hurry.*

We also use the the verb *to be* to ask for information about:

- health
  - ***A*** *How are you?*
  - ***B*** *I'm fine, thanks.*
- price
  - ***A*** *How much is this book?*
  - ***B*** *It's £6.99.*
- age
  - ***A*** *How old are you?*
  - ***B*** *I'm 25 years old.*
- jobs
  - ***A*** *What's your job?*
  - ***B*** *I'm a doctor.*

1 6 **Use the correct form of *to be* and one of the adjectives below to complete the sentences. Then listen and check.**

interested wrong thirsty sleepy hungry
dirty cold ~~tired~~ happy hot afraid right

1 A Why are you going to bed?
B Because I *am tired.*
2 A Why are you eating?
B Because I _____.
3 A Why is she going to bed?
B Because she _____.
4 Wash your hands! They _____!
5 May I open the window? I _____.
6 A Madrid is in Argentina.
B No, you _____.
7 My feet _____ always _____ in winter.
8 They _____ in history.
9 We _____ because we passed our exam.
10 He _____ because it is very hot outside.
11 Helen _____ of spiders.
12 A 5 plus 5 is 10.
B Yes, you _____!

2 **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Remember to use the correct form of *to be*.**



1 Oliver *is five years old.*



2 Linda _____.



3 David _____.



4 Tessa _____.



5 James _____.



6 Tom _____.

3 **Answer the questions using the words in brackets.**

1 Are you happy? (sad)
No, I'm sad.

2 Are you thirsty? (hungry)
_____.

3 Are you cold? (hot)
_____.

4 Is he wrong? (right)
_____.

5 Are your clothes dirty? (clean)
_____.

6 Are they late? (early)
_____.

7 Is this computer expensive? (cheap)
_____.

8 Is she full of energy? (tired)
_____.

9 Is the weather nice today? (terrible)
_____.

10 Are your lessons boring? (interesting)
_____.

4 7 **Listen to Tina talking to a friend. For each question, choose the right answer.**

1 Who is Tina talking to?
a ☐ Pete
b ☑ Tony
c ☐ Sarah

2 How is Tina?
a ☐ sick
b ☐ at home
c ☐ fine

3 Where is Tina?
a ☐ in her bedroom
b ☐ in the park
c ☐ at the shopping centre

4 Who is Tina with?
a ☐ no one
b ☐ her parents
c ☐ two friends

5 What is the weather like?
a ☐ hot
b ☐ cold
c ☐ cloudy

6 Why doesn't Tony meet Tina?
a ☐ Because it's late.
b ☐ Because he's tired.
c ☐ Because he's in a hurry.

UNIT 6

Plural of nouns

Regular plurals

To form the plural of most nouns we add ***-s*** to the singular noun.
cat → cats *book → books*

Pay attention to the following spelling rules:

- for nouns ending in ***-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o*** we add ***-es***
  bus → buses *dish → dishes* *fox → foxes*
  glass → glasses *church → churches* *potato → potatoes*
- for some foreign nouns ending in ***-o*** we add only ***-s***
  photo → photos *disco → discos* *piano → pianos* *kilo → kilos*
- for nouns ending in vowel + ***-y*** we add ***-s***
  boy → boys *key → keys*
- for nouns ending with a consonant + ***-y***, we change the ***-y*** to ***-i*** and add ***-es***
  city → cities *family → families*
- for some nouns ending in ***-f*** or ***-fe***, we change the ***f*** to ***v*** and add ***-es***
  shelf → shelves *knife → knives*

Note!

Other nouns ending in ***-f*** or ***-fe*** use the regular ***-s*** ending to form the plural
roof → roofs *cliff → cliffs*

Irregular plurals

Some nouns have irregular plural forms.

man → men	*woman → women*	*firewoman → firewomen*
child → children	*mouse → mice*	*tooth → teeth*
person → people	*goose → geese*	*foot → feet*

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.
fish → fish *sheep → sheep*

Note!

Police has a plural verb.
A *The police are here.* ***B*** *Why? What do they want?*

1 **Write the plural form of these nouns.**

1	flower	*flowers*	6	toy	
2	kiss		7	party	
3	office		8	box	
4	apple		9	wife	
5	tomato		10	sandwich	

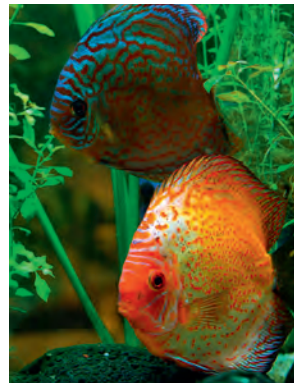
2 **Write the singular form of these nouns.**

1	buses	*bus*	6	people	
2	books		7	potatoes	
3	kilos		8	feet	
4	cities		9	dishes	
5	wolves		10	days	

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct plural noun.



1 *Sheep* _____ eat grass.



2 There are two _____ in the tank.



3 Olivia cleans her _____ twice a day.



4 In autumn the _____ fall from the trees.



5 There are two _____ at the bus stop.



6 _____ love cheese.



7 The _____ are at a birthday party.



8 Babies have got very small _____.

4 Change the sentences from singular to plural.

1 That man is from London.
Those men are from London.

2 The pencil is on the desk.
_____.

3 The glass is in the kitchen.
_____.

4 My friend is Spanish.
_____.

5 The child is in the park.
_____.

6 The watch is old.
_____.

7 The new shop is nice.
_____.

8 She is a young woman.
_____.

9 There is a photo on the table.
_____.

10 The new boy is in the football team.
_____.

5 Listen and tick the words you hear.

1	a ☐ shelf	b ☑ shelves		5	a ☐ church	b ☐ churches
2	a ☐ child	b ☐ children		6	a ☐ woman	b ☐ women
3	a ☐ toe	b ☐ toes		7	a ☐ country	b ☐ countries
4	a ☐ knife	b ☐ knives		8	a ☐ man	b ☐ men

UNIT 7

a / an, the

a / an

The indefinite article *a / an* is used before singular nouns. We use the indefinite article when we talk about something for the first time and when we refer to a single thing or person.

We use *a* before words that begin with a consonant or a consonant sound such as *u* and *eu*, when they sound like '*you*'.
a boy *a tree* *a house* *a university* *a European city* *a year*

We use *an* before words that begin with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u)* or a vowel sound.
an elephant *an egg* *an idea* *an MP3 player*

We also use *an* before words starting with a 'silent h'.
an hour *an heir* *an honour*

Note!

We use *a / an* with jobs and some illnesses.
Paul is an engineer. *Are you a student?* *I've got a headache.* *I've got a cold.*

the

We use the definite article *the* before singular and plural nouns. We use *the* when we talk about something specific; something you or others know about already.

The hotel is very nice. *The film starts at 8 p.m.*

Note!

We do not use an article when we talk about things in general.
I like tea. *Gold is expensive.*

The definite article *the* is the same for all persons in the singular and plural.
the boy / the boys *the girl / the girls* *the cat / the cats* *the computer / the computers*

We use *the* before:

- rooms in the house — *Dad's in the kitchen.*
- shops — *Carly is at the baker's.*
- places in town — *Mum's at the post office.*
- the words *sun, moon, sky, country, mountains, seaside* — *The sun is in the sky.*
- names of oceans, seas and rivers — *The Thames is a river in London.*
- family names in the plural — *The Smiths live in Chicago.*

We do not use *the* before:

- names of singular countries, regions, mountains, islands and lakes
  France is beautiful. *Lake Ontario is in Canada.*
- names of languages, school subjects, sports, colours, meals
  Italian is a wonderful language. *I like maths.* *Football is a popular sport.*
  Pink is my favourite colour. *Breakfast is ready!*
- titles or singular names
  President Obama *Mr Clark*
- days, months, festivals, time
  Christmas is in December. *The party is on Monday at 8 p.m.*

Note!

We say the USA, the United Kingdom, the British Isles, the Caribbean.

1 **Write *a* or *an*.**

1 ___an___ onion
2 _____ dog
3 _____ exercise
4 _____ horse
5 _____ eagle
6 _____ hour
7 _____ table
8 _____ uniform
9 _____ hospital
10 _____ uncle
11 _____ yacht
12 _____ insect

2 **Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*.**

1 The Mini is ___an___ English car.
2 She's _____ Iranian student.
3 A pear is _____ fruit.
4 Paul is _____ honest man.
5 Emily is _____ architect.
6 Australia isn't _____ European country.
7 Look! There's _____ butterfly!
8 Crete is _____ island in the Mediterranean.
9 Katie has got _____ headache.
10 It is _____ lovely day.

3 **Make sentences. Use the expressions in the box and *a* / *an* where necessary.**

~~library~~ foreign language sore throat apartment in New York American actor hairdresser

1 Jessica works in ___a library.___
2 My brother is _____.
3 Andrew lives in _____.
4 Ben Stiller is _____ .
5 Have you got _____ ?
6 Lucy wants to learn _____ .

4 **Write *the* where necessary or ✗ where you do not need the definite article.**

1 ___✗___ blue is a lovely colour.
2 Astronauts go to _____ moon.
3 Paris is _____ capital of France.
4 _____ German is a difficult language.
5 I love _____ basketball. It's my favourite sport!
6 How much is _____ red coat?
7 _____ new magazines are on the table.
8 Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to _____ train station?
9 I've got _____ science today.
10 Sally is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat _____ meat.
11 _____ Queen Elizabeth II lives in Buckingham Palace.

5 **Complete the sentences with *a* / *an*, *the* or ✗.**

1 Canada is ___a___ very big country.
2 Eric lives in _____ London.
3 Paul and Janet eat _____ lunch at 1 p.m.
4 Where's _____ cat?
5 Are you _____ good student?
6 Sophie is _____ interesting person.
7 _____ new teacher is really nice.
8 Peter has _____ breakfast in bed on _____ Sundays.
9 Susan is _____ nurse.
10 There is _____ art exhibition in _____ town centre on _____ Sunday.

UNIT

8 this, that, these, those

We use *this* (singular) and *these* (plural) for people and things that are close to the speaker.

We use *that* (singular) and *those* (plural) for people and things that are far away.





You can use the demonstratives *this, that, these, those* as adjectives or as pronouns.

- They are adjectives when they go before a noun.

This book is new.	*These books are new.*
That computer is old.	*Those computers are old.*

They are pronouns when there isn't a noun.

This is my pen.	*These are my pens.*
That is my notebook.	*Those are my notebooks.*

Note!

We also use *this* to introduce people.

This is my friend, Karen.	*Jenny, this is Adam.*

1 **Write *this* or *these*.**

1 *this* CD
2 _____ apples
3 _____ children
4 _____ mouse
5 _____ dress
6 _____ people
7 _____ women
8 _____ bicycle
9 _____ knife
10 _____ shoes

2 **Write *that* or *those*.**

1 *that* house
2 _____ pens
3 _____ train
4 _____ photographer
5 _____ flowers
6 _____ men
7 _____ teacher
8 _____ scissors
9 _____ shop
10 _____ ladies

3 **Complete the sentences with *this* or *these*.**

1 Do you like ___*this*___ skirt?
2 _____ exercise is difficult.
3 Are _____ pens red?
4 _____ letters are for you.
5 Is _____ your mobile phone?
6 _____ biscuits are delicious.
7 _____ is a new tablet.
8 Are _____ oranges organic?
9 Is _____ my plate?
10 _____ games are boring.

4 **Complete the sentences with *that* or *those*.**

1 ___*Those*___ girls are in my class.
2 Lucy lives in _____ house.
3 Who is _____ boy?
4 _____ trainers are really nice.
5 _____ people are from Spain.
6 Is _____ your dog?
7 _____ people are my mates.
8 _____ is a horrible film.
9 _____ earrings are wonderful.
10 Are _____ your friends?

5 **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use *this, that, these* or *those* plus the words in the box.**

dress sister cherries girls ~~house~~ shoes



1 ___*That*___ is my ___*house.*___



2 Do you like _____?



3 How much are _____?



4 _____ is my _____.



5 Are _____ in your class?



6 _____ cost £40.

UNIT

9 The time

To ask and tell the time we use the verb *to be* in the third person singular.

What time is it? / What's the time?
It's four o'clock. It's twelve.

- We use **a.m.** (ante meridiem) to tell the time from midnight to midday with times from 1 to 12, and we use **p.m.** (post meridiem) from midday to midnight with the times from 1 to 12.

  9.00 a.m.
  It's nine o'clock in the morning.

  12.15 p.m.
  It's (a) quarter past twelve in the afternoon.

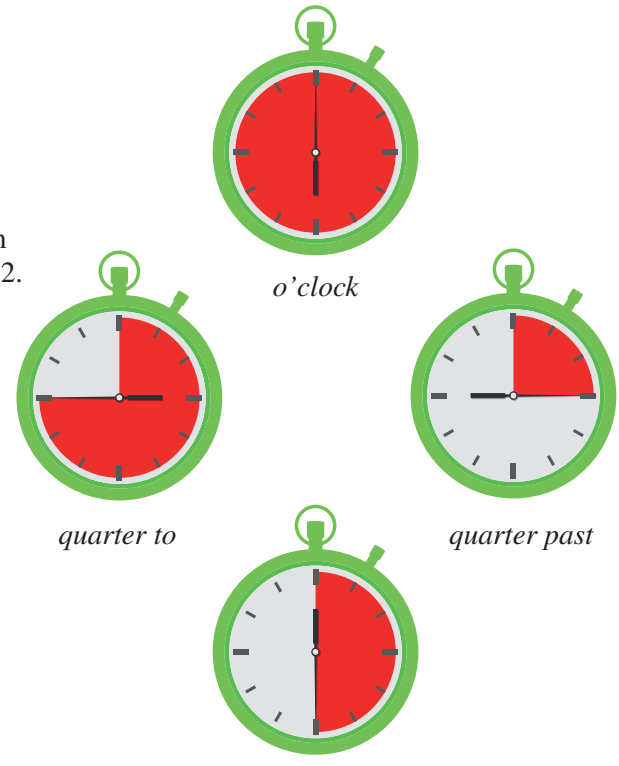
  7.30 p.m.
  It's half past seven in the evening.

  11.45 p.m.

  It's (a) quarter to twelve at night.

- To ask about a specific event we say *What time is / are...?*

  A *What time is the meeting?*
  B *It's at nine o'clock.*



1 **What time is it? Write the times in full, adding *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night.***

1 5.00 *It's five o'clock in the morning.*
2 15.20 _____.
3 11.15 _____.
4 23.35 _____.
5 2.15 _____.
6 6.55 _____.
7 20.45 _____.
8 16.00 _____.
9 17.05 _____.
10 4.10 _____.

2 9 **Listen and write down the times you hear.**

1 *It's 2.20 p.m.*
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.
5 _____.
6 _____.
7 _____.
8 _____.
9 _____.
10 _____.

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 What time do you get up in the morning?
_____.
2 What time do you have breakfast?
_____.
3 What time do you go to school / work?
_____.
4 What time do you have lunch?
_____.
5 What time do you have dinner?
_____.
6 What time do you go to bed?
_____.

UNIT 10

Prepositions of time: *on, in, at*

- ***on*** + days of the week, day + part of a day, dates and specific days
  on Tuesday, on Friday morning, on November 7th, on Christmas day, on my birthday
- ***in*** + parts of the day, months, years, seasons, centuries
  in the morning / afternoon / evening, in January, in 2009, in (the) winter, in the 21st century
- ***at*** + the time, some parts of the day, meals, festivals, the weekend
  at four o'clock, at noon / midday / midnight, at lunchtime, at Christmas / Easter, at the weekend, at weekends, at the beginning of the lesson, at the end of the lesson

1 **Write *on, in* or *at*.**

1 _____on_____ Sunday
2 _____ 3.00 p.m.
3 _____ autumn
4 _____ the morning
5 _____ August 23rd
6 _____ breakfast time
7 _____ 2004
8 _____ Tom's birthday
9 _____ the end of the film
10 _____ the 19th century
11 _____ Halloween
12 _____ Monday morning

2 **Complete the sentences with *on, in* or *at*.**

1 There's a party _____on_____ Saturday.
2 Paul is always hungry _____ lunch time.
3 What do you usually do _____ the weekend?
4 The garden is lovely _____ spring.
5 The children get up late _____ Sunday mornings.
6 School starts _____ September.
7 My birthday is _____ 30th October.
8 I like to look at the stars _____ night.

3 **Complete this text about the Tate Modern in London. Use the prepositions *on, in* or *at*.**

The Tate Modern is a museum in London. It has a superb collection of contemporary and modern art. The museum opens **(1)** _____ 10.00 **(2)** _____ the morning. It closes **(3)** _____ 6.00 **(4)** _____ the evening, but **(5)** _____ Fridays and Saturdays it closes **(6)** _____ 22.00. It is closed **(7)** _____ Christmas and **(8)** _____ the 24th and 26th December. The museum closes **(9)** _____ 18.00 **(10)** _____ 31st December. Entrance is free!



UNIT 11

Question words

The most common question words are:

- ***what*** — to ask about things
  What time is it? What is this?
- ***where*** — to ask about places
  A *Where are you?*
  B *I'm in the kitchen.*
- ***when*** — to ask about times and dates
  When is your birthday?
- ***why*** — to ask about reasons
  A *Why is he angry?*
  B *Because the train is late.*
- ***who*** — to ask about people
  A *Who is that man?*
  B *He's my uncle.*
- ***how*** — to ask about feelings or about 'in what way?
  A *How do you come to school?*
  B *By bus.*
- ***how*** + adjective — to ask for exact information
  How tall is he? How old are you?

The order of a sentence with question words is:

question word	+	verb	+	subject
What		*is*		*your name?*
Where		*are*		*they?*

1 **Match the questions and the answers.**

1	What's your name?	a ☐	I don't know.
2	How old is he?	b ☐	She's from France.
3	How are you?	c ☐	She's Brooke.
4	Where is she from?	d ☐	It's Jones.
5	What's his surname?	e [1]	I'm Mark.
6	What's this?	f ☐	I'm fine, thanks.
7	Who's she?	g ☐	It's a smartphone.
8	Why is that man here?	h ☐	He's twelve.

2 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1 Who / girl / that / 's
Who's that girl?

2 Where / Eiffel Tower / is / the
_____?

3 Who / your / best friend / 's
_____?

4 When / Maria's / is / birthday
_____?

5 What / in / box / the / is
_____?

6 Who / favourite / are / singers / your
_____?

7 Why / Moscow / are / in / you
_____?

8 How / is / old / dog / your
_____?

3 Write the correct question word. Then listen and check.

1 A ___How___ old are you?
B I'm 19.

2 A _____ are you from?
B I'm from Bath.

3 A _____ tall are you?
B I'm 1.70 cm.

4 A _____'s your name?
B My name's Audrey.

5 A _____ is Paul?
B He's in the kitchen.

6 A _____ is that man with the black hat?
B That's Simon.

7 A _____ are you?
B Fine, thanks.

8 A _____ 's your job?
B I'm a vet.

9 A _____ is the party?
B It's tonight!

10 A _____ is he sad?
B He's got a headache.

11 A _____ are they?
B They're my cousins.

12 A _____ is dinner ready?
B In half an hour.

4 Choose the correct questions for the answers.

Where is Jim? What time is the piano lesson? Where is your flat?
Why is she nervous? How do you go to school? How old is your brother?
What's your favourite colour? ~~What's this?~~ When is your birthday?
Who are those boys? How high is that mountain? How is your mother?

1 *What's this?*
It's my lucky charm.

2 _____
Green.

3 _____
They're the new boys in our class.

4 _____
By bike.

5 _____
She's very well, thanks.

6 _____
It's at 6 p.m.

7 _____
It's about 1,300 metres high.

8 _____
It's on Sunday.

9 _____
It's near the town centre.

10 _____
He's twenty-two.

11 _____
Because there's a maths test today.

12 _____
He's in his bedroom.

UNIT 12

Personal object pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Pronouns are words we use in the place of a full noun.

We use subject pronouns as the subject of the verb.

I like Timothy. *You are late.*
He is my friend. *We live in England.*

We use object pronouns as:

- the object of the verb
  Timothy likes me. *I can see you.*
  She doesn't like him. *We don't eat tomatoes. We don't like them.*
- after prepositions
  Give it to him. *This letter isn't for me. It's for you.*
  We're going to the cinema. *Do you want to come with us?*

1 **Underline the correct pronoun.**



1 Are these cakes for *us* / *we*?
2 A Where is Katy?
  B *She* / *Her* is at school.
3 The teacher always gives *them* / *they* homework.
4 Please listen to *she* / *her*.
5 *I* / *Me* like ice cream.
6 This CD is for *he* / *him*.
7 Susan always helps *me* / *I*.
8 I often go to lunch with *she* / *her*.

2 **Complete the sentences with *he, him, she, her, they* or *them*.**

1 A Does your father speak English?
  B Yes, _____*he*_____ speaks English.
2 A Where are your friends?
  B _____ are very late!'
3 A I don't like this actress.
  B Really? I like _____.
4 A Where are the children?
  B I can't see _____.
5 A I don't know that man.
  B Do you know _____?
6 A Where is Ann?
  B _____ is in Madrid this week.

3 **Replace the underlined words with object pronouns.**

1 My sister is in the garden with John.
My sister is in the garden with him.
2 David often goes out with his friends.
_____.
3 Close the door, please.
_____.
4 These ice creams are for my brother and I.
_____.
5 Who is that girl with Judy?
_____.
6 She is crazy about horror films.
_____.
7 Laura always plays basketball with Tim
_____.
8 Max visits his grandfather every week.
_____.

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct subject or object pronoun.**

1 Julie knows Sally.
She knows *her*.
2 John studies with Paul and Joe.
_____ studies with _____.
3 Mark plays basketball with Sue and Amy. _____ plays basketball with _____.
4 Mary eats two sandwiches for lunch.
_____ eats _____ for lunch.
5 Mr and Mrs Smith live near school.
_____ live near _____.
6 John and I see Sarah and you every day.
_____ see _____ every day.

5 **Replace the underlined words with a subject pronoun and an object pronoun.**



1 Mr and Mrs Simms don't like rock concerts.
They don't like them.
2 Daniel plays with his dogs.
_____.
3 Pass the newspaper to Rose, please.
_____.
4 Does Thomas argue with Lisa?
_____.
5 Rita has a present for Chris and you.
_____.
6 Those flowers are for Sonia and me.
_____.
7 Karen reads her brothers a story every evening.
_____.
8 My friends and I take the dog for a walk every day.
_____.

UNIT 13

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

Possessive adjectives are used with nouns to say that something belongs to a person or thing.
This is my sister, Julie. *Is this your MP3 player?*

Possessive pronouns are used to substitute a noun and show possession.
This is my bag. (adjective) *This bag is mine.* (pronoun)
Is this your coat? (adjective) *Yes, it's mine.* (pronoun)

- We do not use an article before a possessive adjective or pronoun
  This is ~~the~~ your desk. *This is ~~the~~ mine.*
- Possessive adjectives and pronouns have the same form in the singular and plural
  This is her book. *These are her books.*
  This book isn't mine. *Is it yours?*
  These books aren't mine. *Are they yours?*

In English possessive adjectives and pronouns always agree with the possessor.
This is Susan. Her father is a doctor and her mother is an actress.
A *Is this Peter's bike?*
B *Yes, it's his.*

Note!

Don't confuse *its* (possessive) and *it's* ('it is').
The dog wants its dinner. *It's half past nine.*

Note!

We use ***Whose...?*** to ask about the possessor.
A *Whose pen is that? / Whose is that pen?*
B *It's mine.*
A *Whose keys are these? / Whose are these keys?*
B *They're yours.*

1 **Underline the correct possessive adjective.**

1 He's my brother. *His* / *Her* name is Brian.
2 Sally brushes *his* / *her* teeth every morning.
3 What's *your* / *its* surname, madam?
4 Josh and Craig are German. *Their* / *My* father is from Berlin.
5 Is this *its* / *my* pen?
6 Anna has a cat. *Your* / *Its* name is Snowy.
7 We are Lucy and Chris. We live with *our* / *her* parents.
8 Thomas, Daniel! Where are *your* / *his* schoolbags?

2 11 **Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives. Then listen and check.**

1 I wash ___my___ hands before dinner.
2 Mary has long hair and _____ eyes are blue.
3 I have a beautiful Siamese cat; _____ fur is beige and very soft.
4 British people love _____ pets very much!
5 We always park _____ car in the garage.
6 Tom and _____ sister Katy are twins.
7 Children! Where are _____ schoolbooks?
8 Here's my key! Where's _____ key, dad?

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.**

1 It's my house. It's ___mine___.
2 It's his hat. It's _____.
3 They're our children. They're _____.
4 It's my MP3 player. It's _____.
5 It's her bag. It's _____.
6 They're your pencils. They're _____.
7 It's their dog. It's _____.
8 This is your belt. It's _____.

4 **Underline the correct possessive pronoun.**

1 This dress is really nice! Is it *your* / *yours* ?
2 A Whose DVDs are these?
B They are *their* / *theirs*.
3 The blue T-shirt isn't *mine* / *my*.
4 These photos aren't *hers* / *her*. Are they *your* / *yours*?
5 I can't find my mobile phone. Can I borrow *yours* / *mine*?
6 Your photos are beautiful. *Ours* / *Our* are awful!

5 **Complete with the correct possessive adjective or pronoun.**

1 A Is this their dog?
B Yes, it's ___theirs___.
2 Michael is married. _____ wife is called Laura.
3 Susan is coming to the party on her own. _____ boyfriend is at work.
4 Don't touch that computer. It isn't _____.
5 _____ best friend lives in Scotland. I only see her during the holidays.
6 _____ cake is delicious, Mary.
7 A Is this your bag, Susan?
B No, it's not _____. It's Sarah's.
8 A Whose car is that? John or Sylvia's?
B That's _____. John hates convertibles.

6 **Write questions with the prompts and *whose*. Then answer them with the correct possessive pronoun.**

1 this car (I)
A *Whose car is this?*
B *It's mine.*
2 these keys (she)
A _____?
B _____.
3 that guidebook (we)
A _____?
B _____.
4 these CDs (they)
A _____?
B _____.
5 this camera (you)
A _____?
B _____.
6 these jeans (he)
A _____?
B _____.

UNIT 14

The possessive 's

The possessive 's is used to indicate possession or connection. We use it to talk about other people's things, their friends and family. We can also use it with animals.

Look at the sentence structure:
possessor + *'s* / *'* (apostrophe) + possession

Those are Matt's CDs. (his CDs)

To form the possessive:

- we add *'s* to single nouns
  Mark's dog *That is Olivia's house.*
- we add an apostrophe (') to regular plural nouns
  the babies' toys *the boys' passports*
- we add *'s* to irregular plural nouns
  the children's schoolbags *the women's dresses*
- we can add either *'s* or an apostrophe (') to proper nouns ending in
  Thomas's / Thomas' bedroom
- when more than one possessor shares a possession, we add *'s* only to the last one
  Tim and Alice's dog

Note!

John's and Sophie's bikes (two different bikes)

- We do not use the possessive form to talk about relationships between objects. We use the preposition *of* (not an apostrophe).
  What's the name of the road? NOT ~~*What's the road's name?*~~

We can use a possessive *'s* without a following noun, to avoid repeating words.
Whose book is that? *It's Tim's (~~book~~).* *Whose trainers are they?* *They're Sara's (~~trainers~~).*

1 **Make possessive forms by adding *'s* or the apostrophe (*'*).**

1 my mother 's _____ handbag
2 Alice and John _____ house
3 their grandchild _____ birthday
4 Patrick _____ books
5 the thieves _____ car
6 the musicians _____ instruments
7 my brother _____ motorbike
8 the children _____ toys

2 **Rewrite the sentences following the example.**

1 *It's Tina's book.*
It's her book. (Tina)
2 _____.
They're his trainers. (Jeff)
3 _____.
It's his laptop. (Charles)
4 _____.
They're her CDs. (Mary)
5 _____.
It's their puppy. (Anna and Rob)
6 _____.
It's their bedroom. (the girls)
7 _____.
It's her house. (my sister)
8 _____.
It's their suitcase. (my parents)

3 **Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.**

Fred and Mavis are married. They have got two daughters, Daisy and Christina, and a son, Jack. Jack is married to Louise. They have got three children. Christina is married to Paul. They have got a daughter, Emily.



1 Mavis is *Fred's* wife.
2 Fred is Daisy, Jack and _____ father.
3 Daisy, Jack and Christina are Fred and _____ children.
4 Jack is _____ husband.
5 Emily is Christina and _____ daughter.
6 Louise is _____ aunt.
7 Emily is Ben, Robert and _____ cousin.
8 Ben, Robert, Polly and Emily are Fred and _____ grandchildren.

4 **Use the prompts to write questions with *Whose...?* and then write answers.**

1 football / my brother
A *Whose football is this?*
B *It's my brother's.*
2 books / my sister
A _____?
B _____.
3 computer / the teacher
A _____?
B _____.
4 sunglasses / Michael
A _____?
B _____.
5 cat / my parents
A _____?
B _____.
6 bedroom / Colin and Catherine
A _____?
B _____.

5 **Use the prompts to make sentences with the possessive form.**

1 daughter / Smiths
The Smiths' daughter lives in Paris.
2 job / Andrew
What's _____?
3 toys / children
Are these _____?
4 clothes / your sister
I love _____.
5 birthday / my best friend
It's _____ tomorrow.
6 cat / my neighbours
That is _____.

UNIT 15

Adjectives and adverbs

We use adjectives to describe people and things:
a black car *a little dog* *a new bike* *an English motorbike*

The form of adjectives never changes:
a pretty girl *two pretty girls* *a good book* *two good books*

Adjectives normally go before the noun:
She's got brown hair.

Note!

Adjectives can go after the verb *to be*:
This cake is delicious! *My brother is angry.* *Our new neighbours are German.*

We use the question '*What... like?*' to ask for a description of a person, place or thing.
What's the restaurant like? *What are Linda's parents like?*
It's really good. *They're really friendly.*

We use adverbs to describe how we do something or how something happens.
He plays the piano badly.

We generally form adverbs by adding to adjectives.
quick → quickly *bad → badly* *careful → carefully* *slow → slowly*

For adjectives ending in a consonant + , change the to .
heavy → heavily *easy → easily*

For adjectives ending in , remove the and add .
simple → simply *terrible → terribly*

For adjectives ending in , we add .
fantastic → fantastically

Some adverbs are irregular and you need to learn them by heart!
fast → fast *high → high* *hard → hard* *good → well*

1 **Put the adjective in the correct position, then write the plural.**

1 a pen (new) *a new pen, new pens*
2 a person (thirsty) _____
3 a building (modern) _____
4 a suitcase (heavy) _____
5 a jacket (expensive) _____
6 a boy (tall) _____

2 **Find the opposites in the wordsearch. Then find an adjective which describes London.**

1 black *white*
2 thin _____
3 early _____
4 happy _____
5 big _____
6 rich _____
7 beautiful _____
8 expensive _____
9 hot _____
10 new _____
11 slow _____
12 difficult _____
13 tall _____

C	C	H	E	A	P	S	O
S	M	O	P	O	F	A	T
L	S	M	A	L	L	D	I
W	H	I	T	E	S	C	T
F	L	A	E	U	H	O	P
A	A	O	A	G	O	L	O
S	T	L	S	L	R	D	O
T	E	D	Y	Y	T	N	R

3 12 **Complete the sentences with the following adjectives. Then listen and check.**

comfortable expensive tiny easy long pretty ~~interesting~~ difficult

1 This museum is very *interesting.*
2 A ladybird is a _____ insect.
3 My brother's got a _____ girlfriend.
4 I think Chinese is a _____ language.
5 This jacket is not _____. It's only £20.
6 These trainers are very _____.
7 This is an _____ exercise.
8 My sister has got _____ hair.

4 13 **Put the words in the correct order. Then listen and check.**

1 city / Venice / beautiful / a / is
Venice is a beautiful city.
2 blue / I've / eyes / got
_____.
3 fish and chips / an / meal / is / English
_____.
4 teacher / your / is / strict
_____?
5 brother / likes / my / films / scary
_____.
6 got / Lucy / new / digital camera / has / a
_____.

5 **Make questions and write answers. You can use the adjectives in the previous exercises to help you.**

1 your mother
A *What's your mother like?*
B *She's very kind.*
2 that book
A _____?
B _____.
3 New York
A _____?
B _____.
4 your best friend
A _____?
B _____.
5 Italian food
A _____?
B _____.
6 the new house
A _____?
B _____.

6 **Write the adverbs.**

1 loud *loudly*
2 interesting _____
3 nice _____
4 complete _____
5 happy _____
6 quiet _____
7 angry _____
8 kind _____
9 magic _____
10 beautiful _____

7 **Change the adjectives in brackets into adverbs and complete the sentences.**

1 Please speak *slowly* so everyone understands. (slow)
2 José speaks English _____. (perfect)
3 The children always behave _____. (good)
4 Tom and I are in a band. Tom plays the guitar well, but I sing _____! (bad)
5 They never drive _____. (careless)
6 Susan eats _____. (healthy)

UNIT 16

have got

AFFIRMATIVE	SHORT FORM	NEGATIVE	SHORT FORM
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Have I got...?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Have you got...?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Has he got...?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
Has she got...?	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
Has it got...?	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
Have we got...?	Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
Have you got...?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Have they got...?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

We use *have got* to talk about possession, family relationships and illnesses.
Martin has got a sailing boat. *They haven't a got a cat.*
Alice has got two brothers. *I've got a toothache.*

Note!

The short forms of the 3rd person singular *have* and *be* are identical.
Tim's tired. = Tim is tired.
Tim's got a dog. = Tim has got a dog.

Note!

In short answers we do not repeat *got*.
Has Toby got blond hair? *Yes, he has.*

1 **Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.**

1 Emily and I *have got* two brothers.
2 Daniel _____ blond hair and blue eyes.
3 My neighbours _____ a big dog.
4 Thomas _____ a toothache.
5 Claire and Stephen _____ lots of friends.
6 I _____ a new DVD player.

2 **Complete the sentences with *haven't got* or *hasn't got*.**

1 Sarah *hasn't got* a car. She's got a bicycle.
2 A Where are my keys?
B I don't know. I _____ them.
3 Tom wants to go to the concert but he _____ a ticket.
4 We don't like TV. We _____ a television.
5 Luca is shy. He _____ a lot of friends.
6 They _____ a swimming pool in their garden.

3 Put the words in the correct order.

1 giraffe / long / a / neck / got / has / a
A giraffe has got a long neck.

2 two / two / got / birds / wings / have / and / legs
_____.

3 haven't / got / hair / I / long
_____.

4 pet / we / got / a / haven't
_____.

5 new / Olivia / got / boyfriend / a / has
_____.

6 James / has / a / got / brother / baby
_____.

7 got / Tim / a / headache / has
_____.

8 haven't / they / horse / got / a
_____.

4 14 Choose the correct answer. Then listen and check.

1 **A** Have you got a new bike?
B Yes, *I have.*
a ☐ I have got
b ☐ I've got
c ☑ I have

2 I _____ a red coat. I've got a blue one.
a ☐ have got
b ☐ haven't got
c ☐ not have

3 **A** _____ curly hair?
B No, she hasn't.
a ☐ Has Susan got
b ☐ Have Susan got
c ☐ Has got Susan

4 Those children _____ three pets.
a ☐ has got
b ☐ has
c ☐ have got

5 **A** Has Eric got a fast car?
B No, _____. He's got a motorbike.
a ☐ he has
b ☐ he hasn't
c ☐ he's got

6 **A** Have you got dark hair?
B No, _____. I've got ginger hair.
a ☐ I have
b ☐ I haven't
c ☐ I haven't got

7 **A** What _____ in your rucksack?
B I've got my keys, CDs and schoolbooks.
a ☐ got
b ☐ have you got
c ☐ has got

8 My little brother _____ a stomach ache.
a ☐ have
b ☐ haven't got
c ☐ has got

5 Make the negative and interrogative form of the following sentences.

1 He's got a toothache.
He hasn't got a toothache.
Has he got a toothache?

2 Charlie has got a pet cat.
_____.
_____?

3 We have got lovely friends.
_____.
_____?

4 I have got a big bedroom.
_____.
_____?

5 Your house has got a garden.
_____.
_____?

6 They have got a lot of homework.
_____.
_____?

6 **Look at the pictures and write sentences about Ann.**



1 a motorbike / a car

Ann hasn't got a motorbike.

She's got a car.



2 a boyfriend / a dog



3 long hair / short hair



4 one goldfish / two goldfish



5 one sister / two sisters



6 a rabbit / a horse

7 **Listen and underline the correct alternative to complete the text.**

The British love animals. Many families (**1**) *have got* / *has got* one or two pets. Dogs, cats and rabbits are popular pets. But some people (**2**) *haven't got* / *have got* unusual pets. Sara is fifteen years old. She (**3**) *has got* / *have got* a donkey. It is called Jack. (**4**) *It is got* / *It's got* brown and white fur. (**5**) *It is* / *It's got* very large ears and a long tail. (**6**) *It's* / *It's got* friendly and playful.



8 **Make questions for these answers. Then listen and check.**

1 *Have they got a house?*
Yes, they've got a beautiful house.

2 _____?
Yes, I've got a lot of homework.

3 _____?
Yes, he has. He's got a motorbike, too.

4 _____?
Yes, she's got two dogs and a cat.

5 _____?
No, I haven't. I prefer walking to driving.

6 _____?
Yes, it's got a library with lots of books.

7 _____?
No, he's got the flu.

8 _____?
Yes, we have. It takes excellent photos.

9 **Write questions and short answers using the prompts.**

1 you / pair of jeans ✓
A *Have you got a pair of jeans?*
B *Yes, I have.*

2 he / twin brother ✓
A _____?
B _____.

3 the flat / big kitchen ✗
A _____?
B _____.

4 you / English dictionary ✓
A _____?
B _____.

5 it / long tail ✓
A _____?
B _____.

6 they / two daughters ✗
A _____?
B _____.

10 **Look at the pictures, choose the correct illness from the box and write sentences with *have got*.**

toothache a headache the flu stomach ache backache ~~earache~~



1 *She's got earache.*



2 She _____.



3 He _____.



4 He _____.



5 She _____.



6 She _____.

11 **Write 8 sentences about you. Use the words from the box to help you.**

a Ferrari a dog brothers or sisters a computer a job a headache
blue eyes a cat a mobile phone a grammar book a passport

1 _____.
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.
5 _____.
6 _____.
7 _____.
8 _____.

UNIT 17

Countable and uncountable nouns; *a / an, some, any, no*

Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

are for things that we can count. They can be singular or plural. We use with the singular form. We use a number or / before the plural form.

a / one car, two cars *an apple* *some books, ten books*

Have we got any eggs?

are for things that we cannot count. They have only the singular form and we do not use *a / an* before uncountable nouns.

We use *some / any* before uncountable nouns for non-specific quantities.

some sugar *Would you like some water?*

Is there any orange juice in the fridge? *There isn't any bread.*

With some uncountable nouns we can use expressions to describe quantity:

a bottle of water *a piece of cheese*
a cup of coffee *a bar of chocolate*
a spoonful of sugar *a slice of cake*

Note!

We use in negative sentences with an affirmative verb.

There are no biscuits. *There is no milk.*

1 **Complete the table with the words from the box.**

~~tree~~ news toy music children table mountains flower homework photo knives petrol snow CDs love

Singular countable	Plural countable	Uncountable
tree		

2 **Complete the sentences with *a / an, some* or *any*.**

1 There is *some* rice in the cupboard.
2 Lucas has got _____ new mobile phone.
3 There isn't _____ salt in this salad.
4 I'm thirsty. I want _____ water.
5 *The Times* is _____ English newspaper.
6 Are there _____ books about art in the library?

3 **Match the beginnings and endings to make sentences.**

1 My homework is difficult. I need...
2 I want to go to the cinema but...
3 Are you hungry? There are...
4 Ann likes to do things by herself. She doesn't want...
5 Lily and Sam have got...
6 There are...

a ☐ any help.
b ☐ some sandwiches in the kitchen.
c ☐ no hotels in this town.
d ☑ some help.
e ☐ some interesting friends.
f ☐ there aren't any good films.

4 Write questions and answers.

1 tea ✓
Is there any tea in the teapot?
Yes, there is some.

2 students ✗
Are there any students in the library?
No, there aren't any.

3 meat ✓
_____?
_____.

4 socks ✓
_____?
_____.

5 peaches ✗
_____?
_____.

6 bread ✗
_____?
_____.

7 soup ✗
_____?
_____.

8 children ✓
_____?
_____.

5 Rewrite these sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

1 I've got some books.
I haven't got any books.
Have I got any books?

2 You've got some sandwiches.
_____.
_____?

3 There is some information.
_____.
_____?

4 I've got some emails to send.
_____.
_____?

5 There's some milk in the fridge.
_____.
_____?

6 The butcher's got some meat.
_____.
_____?

7 We've got some time to waste.
_____.
_____?

8 There are some apples on the tree.
_____.
_____?

6 17 Listen and complete the conversation.

Tom So how do you make pancakes?
Sarah Well, first you break **(1)** *two* eggs in a bowl. Then in another bowl you mix **(2)** _____ cups of flour and **(3)** _____ teaspoon of salt.
Tom OK, that's easy.
Sarah Then you add the eggs to the flour and mix everything together.
Tom Do you need **(4)** _____ sugar?
Sarah No, you don't need **(5)** _____ sugar at the moment. Now, add **(6)** _____ milk to the mixture and whisk everything together. Next, melt **(7)** _____ butter in a pan and then pour **(8)** _____ tablespoon of mixture in the pan and cook for **(9)** _____ minutes until the pancakes are golden brown.
Tom Then my favourite bit! We can put **(10)** _____ sugar on the pancakes.
Sarah Have you got **(11)** _____ lemon juice? I love lemon and sugar on pancakes!



UNIT 18

How much?, How many?

To ask questions about quantity we use:
How much...? *How many...?*

We use *much* with singular (uncountable) nouns:

A How much food is there?
B There are two hamburgers and a pizza.

A How much milk do you want?
B Two cartons, please.

We use *many* with plurals:

A How many CDs have you got?
B I've got fifty CDs.

A How many days are there in a year?
B There are 365.

Note!

We use *How much...?* to ask about the price of singular and plural nouns.

A How much is the yellow dress?
B It's £45.

A How much are the trainers?
B They're £59.99.

1 18 **Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*. Then listen and check.**

1 How *many* CDs have you got?
2 How _____ classrooms are there in your school?
3 How _____ coffee do you drink per day?
4 How _____ appointments have you got today?
5 How _____ sugar do you want?
6 How _____ time is there?

2 Write questions using *How much...?* and *How many...?*

1 homework / your sister
How much homework has your sister got?
2 money / you
_____?
3 cheese / in the fridge
_____?
4 DVDs / you
_____?
5 furniture / in your house
_____?
6 traffic / on the road
_____ is there _____?
7 rooms / house
_____?
8 friends / your sister
_____?

3 Use the prompts to write questions. Then choose the answers from the words in the box.

~~seven~~ fifty about one / two litres one hundred about five / six litres twenty

1 days / in a week
How many days are there in a week?
seven
2 milk teeth / children
_____?
3 blood / in a person's body?
_____?
4 cents / in a euro
_____?
5 states / in the USA
_____?
6 water / we need to drink / every day
_____?

UNIT 19

much, many, a lot of

MUCH	MANY	A LOT OF / LOTS OF
uncountable	countable	countable and uncountable
questions and negative sentences	questions, negative and positive (formal) sentences	all sentences

Much, *many* and *a lot of* mean 'a large quantity of'.

We use ***much*** with uncountable nouns and ***many*** with plural countable nouns, in negative sentences and questions.
She hasn't got much time today. *Are there many shops in London?*

We can use ***a lot of*** or ***lots of*** + noun with countable and uncountable nouns, in positive sentences, negative sentences and questions.
There is a lot of milk in the fridge. *There are a lot of / lots of stars in the sky tonight.*

Note!

We can use *many* in positive sentences, but in spoken English it is more natural to use *a lot of / lots of*.
I know a lot of people. (spoken English)
Many people study foreign languages. (written English)

1 **Underline the correct form.**

1 There's *very* / *a lot of* salt on the chips.
2 Has Daniel got *much* / *many* posters in his bedroom?
3 There are *lots of* / *much* monuments in Rome.
4 Rob's got *many* / *much* computer games.
5 Do they spend *a lot of* / *many* money on clothes?
6 Rose doesn't eat *much* / *many* ice cream.

2 **Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.**

1 There aren't ___*many*___ factories in Cambridge.
2 He doesn't spend _____ time on his homework.
3 Have they got _____ friends at school?
4 There aren't _____ cinemas in the town.
5 Is there _____ snow in the mountains?
6 Does this baker's sell _____ different types of bread?

3 **Read about Tom Daley. Complete the negative sentences with *much* or *many*. Use *a lot of* / *lots of* for the other sentences.**

I haven't got (1) _____ free time because I train (2) _____ hours every week. I've got (3) _____ fans and I receive (4) _____ emails and letters. I don't go out (5) _____ but I've got (6) _____ hobbies. I love going to the cinema with my friends. I don't eat (7) _____ sweets or cakes but I do eat (8) _____ fruit and vegetables. I've got (9) _____ medals and prizes for diving.



UNIT 20

Ordinal numbers and dates

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st	first	9th	ninth	17th	seventeenth	25th	twenty-fifth
2nd	second	10th	tenth	18th	eighteenth	26th	twenty-sixth
3rd	third	11th	eleventh	19th	nineteenth	27th	twenty-seventh
4th	fourth	12th	twelfth	20th	twentieth	28th	twenty-eighth
5th	fifth	13th	thirteenth	21st	twenty-first	29th	twenty-ninth
6th	sixth	14th	fourteenth	22nd	twenty-second	30th	thirtieth
7th	seventh	15th	fifteenth	23rd	twenty-third	40th	fortieth
8th	eighth	16th	sixteenth	24th	twenty-fourth	50th	fiftieth

We use **ordinal numbers**:

- for dates
  3rd October = the third of October / October the third
- to describe a position or rank
  Manchester United are third in the league. I live on the ninth floor. The first prize goes to Mr Bean!
- to talk about birthdays
  It's Amanda's twenty-first birthday.

In English, how we write **the date** is not the same as how we say the date.
1st Jan, 2012 / January 1st 2012
the first of January, twenty twelve / January the first, twenty twelve

To talk about the year we say:
1999 = nineteen ninety-nine *2000 = the year two thousand*
2005 = two thousand and five *2012 = twenty twelve*

Note!

In British English we put the day before the month.
5/10/2004 = 5th October, 2004

In American English the month is usually before the day.
5/10/2004 = May 10th 2004

1 **Write the ordinal numbers in words.**

1 2nd _____
2 10th _____
3 23rd _____
4 16th _____
5 1st _____
6 33rd _____
7 14th _____
8 4th _____

2 **Complete the sentences with the number in brackets.**

1 January is the ___*first*___ month of the year. (1)
2 Liverpool FC are _____ in the premier league. (4)
3 March is the _____ month of the year. (3)
4 Chris lives on the _____ floor. (9)
5 Amy's _____ birthday is on the _____ of September. (16, 21)
6 There are ten people in the queue. We are _____ in line. (7)

3 19 **Listen and write the ordinal numbers you hear.**

1 *tenth* _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

4 20 **Listen and write the dates of birth.**

1 *16/07/1989* _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

5 **Look at the notice board and answer the questions. Write the dates as you would pronounce them.**



1 When is the football match?
It's on the twenty-third of January.
2 When is Tom's birthday?
_____.
3 When is the Halloween party?
_____.
4 When is the school meeting?
_____.

6 **Answer the questions.**

1 When is your birthday?
_____.
2 When is Christmas Day?
_____.
3 When is New Year's Day?
_____.
4 When is Valentine's Day?
_____.
5 When is your best friend's birthday?
_____.
6 When is Independence Day in the United States?
_____.

UNIT

21 The imperative

We form the imperative of the second person, singular and plural, with the infinitive of the verb without *to*. *Stop shouting!*

We form the negative imperative with ***don't*** + infinitive (without *to*).
Don't forget your mobile!

We form the imperative of the first-person plural with ***let's*** + infinitive (without *to*).
Let's go out tonight!

We form the negative imperative of the first-person plural with ***let's not*** + infinitive (without *to*).
Let's not arrive late at the party.

The imperative is used:

- to ask or tell someone to do something — *Open the window, please.*
- to give advice or a warning — *Be careful!*
- to give instructions — *Press the green button.*
- to make offers and suggestions — *Have another biscuit!* *Let's have a break.*

Note!

We use *please* when we want to be more polite.
Close the door, please.

1 **Match the correct imperative to each sign.**

Do not dive. Don't pick flowers. ~~Turn right.~~ Do not feed the animals. Drive slowly.








1 *Turn right*. 2 _____. 3 _____. 4 _____. 5 _____.

2 **Make the following sentences negative.**

1 Write a letter.
Don't write a letter.

2 Open the window.
_____.

3 Sit down.
_____.

4 Put on your shoes.
_____.

3 **Complete the following sentences by putting the verb in brackets in the affirmative or negative. Then listen and check.**

1 *Wash* (wash) your hands before you eat.
2 The water's boiling. _____ (put) some salt in it.
3 _____ (be) late for dinner!
4 _____ (eat) lots of fruit and vegetables. They're good for you!
5 _____ (touch) that wire. It's sharp.
6 _____ (try) not to be so shy.
7 Hello Jack! _____ (come) in and _____ (have) a cup of tea.
8 _____ (stand) under a tree during a thunderstorm!

4 **Match the two columns to make instructions and suggestions.**

1	We're late.	a	☐ Let's have a sandwich.
2	I'm bored.	b	☐ Let's go to the beach.
3	I'm hungry.	c	☐ Let's play tennis.
4	It's cold outside.	d	☐ 1 Let's go to class.
5	Look at the mess!	e	☐ Don't leave the window open.
6	It's really hot today.	f	☐ Tidy your bedroom now!

5 **Complete the letter by using the verbs in the box. Be careful to use the affirmative or negative forms.**

have turn ~~come~~ call be bring open take touch forget

Dear Amanda,

(**1**) *Come* and see me next weekend. I'm in a house by the beach. It's lovely here! (**2**) _____ to bring your swimming costume! Here are the directions: at the crossroads, (**3**) _____ right and continue to the end of Dean Road. (**4**) _____ the first on the left. (**5**) _____ careful! It's a dangerous road. (**6**) _____ a jacket. It's quite cold in the evenings. If I'm not at home when you arrive, (**7**) _____ me on my mobile. Otherwise, the key is under the orange plant pot in the garden. (**8**) _____ the front door and (**9**) _____ a drink.

Oh, (**10**) _____ my dog, Jack. He isn't very friendly!!

6 **Look at this advice for tourists visiting New York. Then think of some ideas and advice to help tourists visiting the capital city of your country. Write at least 4 sentences in the imperative.**



1 _____.
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.

UNIT 22

Expressions with *have*

We use *have* (and not *have got*) in a lot of common expressions to talk about actions and experiences.

Here are some common expressions with *have*:

Have a nice trip! *Have fun!* *Have a lovely weekend!* *Have a holiday!* *have a drink / a meal* *have a break / a rest* *have a shower / bath* *have breakfast / lunch / dinner* *have a snack* *have a party* *have a swim / a walk / a game of...* *have a chat / a talk*

In these expressions, *have* is used as the principle verb. Questions and negatives are formed with *do*.

A *What time do you have dinner?*
B *We have dinner at about seven o'clock.*
A *Does she have eggs for breakfast?*
B *No, she doesn't have a big breakfast. She only has a cup of coffee.*

1 **Write the correct expression under each picture. Remember to use *have*.**

an accident ~~a party~~ a rest a cup of tea a maths lesson a baby



1 *Have a party!*



2 _____.



3 _____.



4 _____.



5 _____.



6 _____.

2 **Match the two parts of the sentences.**

1 I'm visiting my friends today.
2 I'm bored!
3 I'm really thirsty.
4 My flight leaves at 5 p.m.

a ☐ Have a safe journey.
b ☐ Why don't you?
c ☐ Have a nice day!
d ☐ Have a drink!

3 22 **Complete the following sentences using *have* and the expressions in the box. Then listen and check.**

a snack	a shower	a drink	~~a rest~~	fun	good journey

1 A I'm really tired.
B *Have a rest.*
2 A Shall we _____?
B No, I'm not hungry.
3 A Our flight leaves at 10.00 a.m. We're very excited.
B _____!
4 A I am so dirty!
B _____!
5 A I'm really thirsty.
B _____!
6 A There's a party at Sally's house tonight.
B _____!

4 **Write questions with *have* and then answer them.**

1 When / you / a shower
When do you have a shower?
I usually have a shower in the morning.
2 What / you / for breakfast
_____?
_____.
3 Where / you / lunch
_____?
_____.
4 What time / breakfast / on Sundays
_____?
_____.
5 What day / an English lesson
_____?
_____.
6 How often / dinner / in a restaurant
_____?
_____.

5 **Complete the sentences with *have* and a suitable expression. Use the words in the box to help you or your own ideas.**

swim	shower	~~party~~	game	dinner	piano lessons

1 The people next door *have a party* every Christmas.
2 Let's _____ on Saturday at that new restaurant in town.
3 I usually _____ before breakfast.
4 Those boys love football. They always _____ after school.
5 Sam likes to keep fit, so he _____ every day at the local swimming pool.
6 My children _____ once a week.

6 **Write appropriate responses to these statements using *have*.**

1 I'm hot and thirsty.
Have something to drink!
2 I'm exhausted.
_____!
3 I'm going skiing this weekend.
_____!
4 I'm starving.
_____!

UNIT 23

Present simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	SHORT FORM
I work.	I do not work.	I don't work.
You work.	You do not work.	You don't work.
He works.	He does not work.	He doesn't work.
She works.	She does not work.	She doesn't work.
It works.	It does not work.	It doesn't work.
We work.	We do not work.	We don't work.
You work.	You do not work.	You don't work.
They work.	They do not work.	They don't work

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Do I work?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Do you work?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Does he work?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
Does she work?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
Does it work?	Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
Do we work?	Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
Do you work?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Do they work?	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

To form the affirmative we use the base form of the verb.
I love fruit.
In the third person singular we add ***-s*** or ***-es*** to the base form.
He loves fruit.

There are some spelling rules to follow:

- for verbs ending in ***-o***, ***-ch***, ***-sh***, ***-ss***, ***-z***, ***-x*** we add ***-es***.
  I go → he goes I fix → she fixes I wash → he washes
- for verbs ending in a consonant + ***-y***, we change the ***-y*** to ***-ie*** and add ***-s***.
  I carry → he carries
- for verbs ending in a vowel + ***-y***, we add ***-s***.
  I play → she plays

We make the negative form by using *do not / don't* or *does not / doesn't* before the base form.
I don't play hockey. Ben doesn't eat meat.

Note!

We do not add *-s* after *he* / *she* / *it* in the negative form.
He doesn't ~~likes~~ vegetables.

We make questions by using *do* / *does* + subject + base form:
Do you speak Chinese?
Does he come from London?

Question words (*what, when, where, how much, why, what time, how often*) go before the auxiliary verb *do* / *does*:
Question word + do / does + subject + base form
Where does Michael work? How much do they cost? What do you want?

We use the Present simple:

- to express habits and things we do regularly *Joe plays tennis on Saturdays.*
- for daily routines *I get up at 7.30 every morning.*
- to talk about facts, eg. where we live, where we work etc.
  My parents live in Scotland. My dad works for an Australian company.
- to talk about things we like or don't like
  I like chocolate. Mike doesn't like classical music.
- for general truths *Ice melts at 0°.*

1 **Write the third person singular of the following verbs. Remember to use *-s* or *-es*.**

1 read *reads*
2 think _____
3 fix _____
4 run _____
5 watch _____
6 cook _____
7 speak _____
8 miss _____
9 drink _____
10 wish _____

2 **Write the third person singular of the following verbs. Remember to use *-s* or *-ies*.**

1 cry *cries*
2 stay _____
3 study _____
4 enjoy _____
5 try _____
6 play _____
7 buy _____
8 marry _____
9 fly _____
10 pray _____

3 **Underline the correct subject.**

1 *I* / *James* want a new job.
2 *We* / *Samantha* always wears a hat.
3 *My dad* / *My mum* and dad teaches English.
4 *You* / *She* like chocolate.
5 *That bus* / *Those buses* goes to the train station.
6 *Olivia* / *Olivia and Steve* sing very well.

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.**

play speak finish ~~leave~~ boil study tidy watch live drink eat go

1 My father *leaves* work at 7 in the evening.
2 The children _____ lots of fruit.
3 Mark _____ coffee at breakfast.
4 Matilda _____ in a cottage in the countryside.
5 Andy _____ the violin very well.
6 My sister _____ German, French and Spanish.
7 Sarah _____ to Cambridge to see her grandmother once a week.
8 We _____ TV most evenings.
9 Water _____ at 100° Celsius.
10 Jim always _____ for his science and maths exams.
11 School _____ at 15.30 in the UK.
12 Tom's room is very messy. He _____ it once a month!

5 **Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verb in brackets. Then make the sentences negative.**

1 Amy and Shaun *drink* (drink) orange juice for breakfast.
Amy and Shaun don't drink orange juice for breakfast.

2 We _____ (catch) the bus in front of our house.
_____.

3 He _____ (study) Latin at school.
_____.

4 She _____ (buy) a magazine every Saturday.
_____.

5 Mr and Mrs Dermott _____ (live) in a beautiful house.
_____.

6 My neighbour _____ (go) on holiday three times a year.
_____.

6 **Complete the table for yourself and then write sentences about Louise and Pete, Ann and yourself.**

Do you...?

Activity	Louise & Pete	Ann	You
like Chinese food	✓	✗	___
watch football on TV	✗	✓	___
play badminton	✓	✗	___
eat lots of ice cream	✓	✗	___
go abroad in the summer	✗	✓	___
study at weekends	✓	✗	___



1 *Louise and Pete like Chinese food.*
Ann doesn't like Chinese food.
I _____.

2 Louise and Pete _____.
Ann _____.
I _____.

3 Louise and Pete _____.
Ann _____.
I _____.

4 Louise and Pete _____.
Ann _____.
I _____.

5 Louise and Pete _____.
Ann _____.
I _____.

6 Louise and Pete _____.
Ann _____.
I _____.

7 **Use the words to write questions.**

1 where / live / your parents
Where do your parents live?

2 you / speak / Chinese
_____?

3 Sarah / listen to music at work
_____?

4 Tom and Dan / like / football
_____?

5 this train / stop / at Exeter station
_____?

6 Paul / do exercises / every morning
_____?

8 **Complete the questions with *what, where, who, when,* or *how much.***

1 *What time do you begin work?*
I begin work at nine.

2 _____?
He likes action films.

3 _____
at the café?
He meets Emily and Charlie.

4 _____?
My best friend lives in Australia.

5 _____?
They have piano lessons on Mondays and Thursdays.

6 _____?
The cap costs £5.00.

9 23 **Listen to the text about Jack's typical school day. Tick T (true) or F (false).**

		T	F
1	Jack gets up at 7.30 a.m.	☐	☐
2	He has cereals and tea for breakfast.	☐	☐
3	Jack's mum drives him to school.	☐	☐
4	School starts at 9.10.	☐	☐
5	At school he usually plays rugby inside.	☐	☐
6	Jack eats lunch in the school canteen.	☐	☐
7	On Fridays he does science experiments in the lab.	☐	☐
8	After school Jack goes to the library.	☐	☐



10 **Write 8 sentences about you, your family and your friends. Use your own ideas and the words in the box to help you.**

play tennis | have a coffee | get up | write emails | arrive at the office / at school | go to the supermarket | read a book | go on holiday

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

UNIT

24 Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things.



Adverbs of frequency generally go before the main verb, but after the verb *be*, modal verbs and auxiliary verbs.
She always visits her grandmother at weekends.
He never drinks coffee. They hardly ever go to the theatre.
Harry is often late for work. Those children are always hungry!

We use ***ever*** in questions and *never* in answers.
A *Do you ever play golf?*
B *No, I never play golf.*

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

1	Our dog is always...	a ☐	on Fridays.
2	My brother often goes to...	b ☐	are always happy.
3	I usually do my homework...	c 1	very hungry.
4	Caroline sometimes goes...	d ☐	the newspaper.
5	Toby never reads...	e ☐	New York for work.
6	My children...	f ☐	shopping on Saturdays.

2 Rewrite the sentences with the adverb of frequency.

1 I see him. (often)
I often see him.
2 We play football on Mondays. (always)
_____.
3 He gets up early. (never)
_____.
4 I travel to work by bus. (sometimes)
_____.
5 She is a good student. (always)
_____.
6 I eat Spanish food. (hardly ever)
_____.
7 They go to the cinema on Sunday. (usually)
_____.
8 You are late. (sometimes)
_____.

3 Put the words in the correct order.

1 tennis / play / ever / Does / he
_____?
2 always / eats / He / roast chicken / Sundays / on
_____.
3 aunt / drinks / My / often / coffee
_____.
4 doesn't / get up / early / He / on / always / Saturdays
_____.
5 children / usually / Do / the / school / eat / lunch / at
_____?
6 snows / It / winter / rarely / in
_____.
7 hardly ever / meat / Susan / eats
_____.
8 right / teacher / Is /always / the
_____?

4 **Look at the chart. Complete it with information about yourself.**

Activity	Tom	Lily & Paul	You
go windsurfing	often	never	_____
walk to school / work	sometimes	hardly ever	_____
go to concerts	often	never	_____
go out with friends	always	usually	_____
go to the cinema	hardly ever	sometimes	_____
use the Internet	always	hardly ever	_____

5 **Now write sentences with the information in the chart above.**

1 *Tom often goes windsurfing, but Lily and Paul never go windsurfing.*
I _____.

2 Tom _____.
I _____.

3 Tom _____.
I _____.

4 Tom _____.
I _____.

5 Tom _____.
I _____.

6 Tom _____.
I _____.

6 **Write sentences with *ever* and then answer them with *never*.**

1 She / come home late
Does she ever come home late?
No, she never comes home late.

2 He / have bacon and eggs for breakfast
_____?
_____.

3 Isabelle and Tony / watch TV in the evening
_____?
_____.

4 Mr Jones / drive to work
_____?
_____.

5 Your mum / eat sushi
_____?
_____.

6 Sarah's friends / go to her house
_____?
_____.

7 **Answer these questions about yourself.**

1 Do you ever eat Japanese food?
_____.

2 Do you ever speak in English with your friends?
_____.

3 Do you ever watch horror films on TV?
_____.

4 Do you ever listen to opera music?
_____.

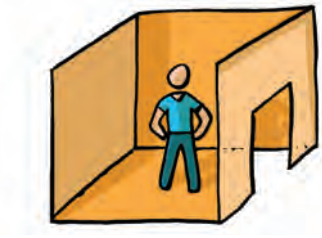
5 Do you ever study on Sundays?
_____.

6 Do you ever cook for your family?
_____.

UNIT 25

Prepositions of place

We use prepositions of place to say where things are.



We use ***in*** with enclosed spaces
(e.g. cities, countries, rooms, names of streets).
in a box *in a room* *in a park* *in Spain*

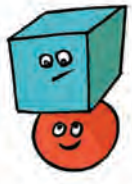


We use ***on*** with horizontal or vertical surfaces
(e.g. tables, walls, floors, ceilings).
on the wall *on the table* *on the ceiling*
on the floor *on the beach*



We use ***at*** with specific positions.
at the bus stop *at the doctor's* *at the office*
at school *at Carl's house*

Here are some other common prepositions of place:



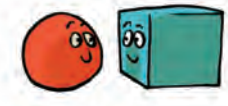
under



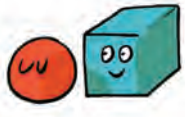
behind



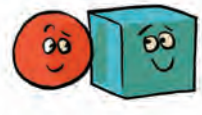
in front of



opposite



near



next to



between



above

1 **Complete the sentences with *in, at* or *on*.**

1 **A** Where's the salt?
B It's ___*on*___ the table.
2 Ann lives _____ Madrid.
3 Let's meet _____ the cinema tonight.
4 My cat likes to sleep _____ the sofa.
5 The children have lunch _____ school.
6 There's some cheese and ham _____ the fridge.
7 Kate has lots of pictures of pop singers _____ the wall in her bedroom.
8 **A** Where's Peter?
B He's _____ work.

2 **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition of place.**



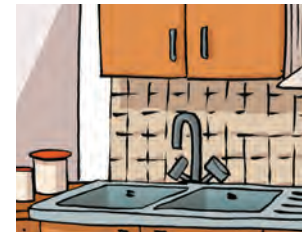
1 There are some shoes _____ the bed.



2 There is a tree _____ the house.



3 The TV is _____ the bookshelf.



4 The cupboard is _____ the sink.



5 Sam is sitting _____ Emily. Emily is _____ Rose.



6 The mouse is _____ the cat.



7 Gatwick airport is _____ London.



8 There is a shark _____ the boats.

3 24 **Look at the picture and complete the sentences with *on, under, next to, behind* or *in front of*. Then listen and check.**

1 There is a dog ___*on*___ the armchair.
2 There is a vase with flowers _____ the table.
3 The table is _____ the sofa.
4 The remote control is _____ the table.
5 The lamp is _____ the sofa.
6 There is a painting _____ the wall.
7 There is a cat _____ the armchair.
8 The fireplace is _____ the TV.



4 **Underline the correct preposition in the sentences.**

1 The goldfish is *in* / *at* the fish tank.
2 There are lots of people *on* / *at* the bus stop.
3 The dishwasher is *between* / *in* the sink and the fridge.
4 The bin is *above* / *under* the desk.
5 The sun is *behind* / *at* a cloud.
6 There's a car park *on* / *near* the school.
7 She studies *at* / *in* Spain.

5 **Choose a preposition to complete the sentences.**

~~next to~~ opposite between at in front of on near above in

1 Robert is sitting *next to* his girlfriend.
2 The Statue of Liberty is _____ New York.
3 There is a tall man sitting _____ me. I can't see the film.
4 There is a poster _____ the wall _____ my desk.
5 The chemist's is _____ the hairdresser's and the baker's.
6 Brenda walks to her office because it is _____ her home.
7 Jenny lives _____ number 3, South Street.
8 The cinema is _____ the bank.

6 **Look at the picture. Read the sentences and tick T (true) or F (false). Then correct the false sentences.**

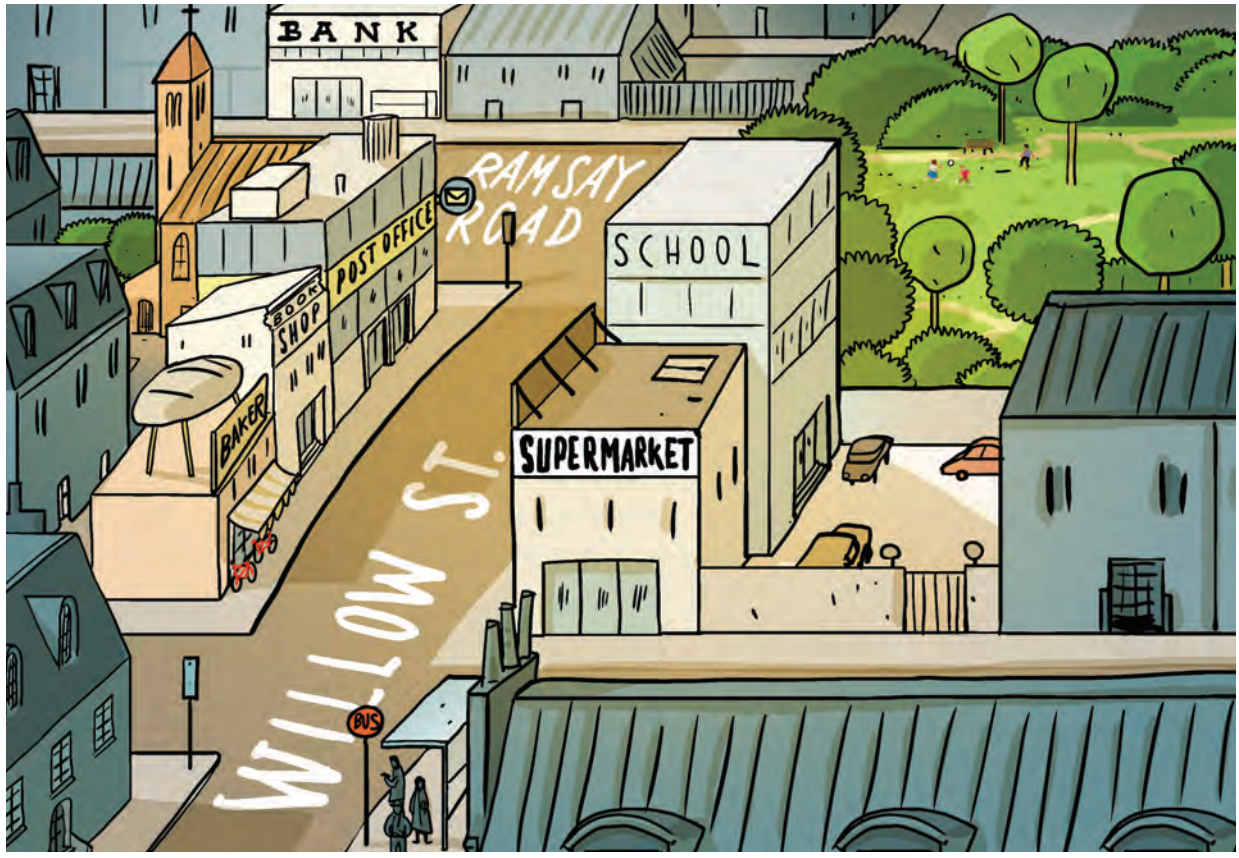


		T	F
1	There are two posters above the chair.	☐	☐
2	There is a bag under the table.	☐	☐
3	There is a table in front of the bed.	☐	☐
4	There is a desk near the window.	☐	☐
5	There is a bookcase between the TV and the washbasin.	☐	☐
6	There is a guitar on the bed.	☐	☐
7	There are some books on the desk.	☐	☐
8	There is a big spider near the computer!	☐	☐
9	There is a mirror opposite the washbasin.	☐	☐
10	There is a computer on the desk.	☐	☐

_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____

7 25 **Look at the map, listen and complete the mini dialogues.**



1

A Excuse me, where is the bank?
B There's a bank **(1)** *in* Ramsay Road.
A And is there a bookshop near here?
B Yes, there's a bookshop **(2)** _____ the baker's and the post office.
A Thank you.

2

A Excuse me, where is the school?
B The school? Oh, it's **(3)** _____ Willow Street.
A Is it **(4)** _____ the bank?
B No, it isn't. It's **(5)** _____ the park.
A OK, thanks!

8 **Use the map in exercise 7 to complete the sentences.**

1 The bank is *opposite* the church.
2 There are two bikes _____ the baker's.
3 The bus stop is _____ the supermarket.
4 There are three people _____ the bus stop.
5 The baker's is _____ the bookshop.
6 The school is _____ the supermarket and the park.
7 There are some children playing _____ the park.
8 The car park is _____ the school.

UNIT 26

shall and *let's* for offers and suggestions

We normally use *shall* to ask about suggestions and to find out what people think of them.
What *shall we* + base form (without *to*)
What shall we do tonight?
Which film shall we see?
A *Shall we have a cup of tea?*
B *That's a good idea!*

To make a suggestion we use *Shall we...?* or *Let's...* + base form (without *to*).
Shall we go to the cinema?
Let's go to the cinema.

To make polite offers we use ***Shall I...?***
It's cold outside. Shall I get you a hat?
Shall I make a pizza for dinner?
Shall I carry your suitcase?
It's very hot today. Shall I open the window?

1 **Match the offers and suggestions with the correct answers.**

1	Shall I drive you to the airport?	a ☐	At about 6.30 p.m.
2	Where shall we go on holiday?	b ☐	Let's have roast chicken and chips.
3	Shall I call the doctor?	c ☐	Let's go to Mexico!
4	What time shall I come?	d 1	Yes, please. My flight leaves at 7.30 a.m.
5	Shall I buy some coffee?	e ☐	Yes, please. I don't feel very well.
6	What shall we have for dinner?	f ☐	No, thanks. But I need some bread.

2 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences with *Shall we...? / Shall I...?***

1 have / Shall / a / snack / we
Shall we have a snack?
2 I / make / sandwiches / Shall / some
_____?
3 to / Shall / the / go / tonight / we / theatre
_____?
4 open / I / window / Shall / the
_____?
5 send / Ella / Shall / an / we / email
_____?
6 do / I / the / Shall / shopping
_____?
7 shall / computer game / we / play / What
_____?
8 meet / time / we / What / shall
_____?

3 **Use the prompts to write sentences with *Shall we...? / Shall I...?***

1 what / buy / for Joe's birthday
What shall we buy for Joe's birthday?
2 go out / this afternoon
_____?
3 what time / meet Bethany
_____?
4 have / game of tennis
_____?
5 where / meet Alice
_____?
6 how many apples / buy
_____?
7 what / dress / wear to the party
_____?
8 have / lunch together
_____?

4 **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences to make suggestions using *Let's...* and a verb from the box.**

visit listen play make watch ~~ask~~



1 *Let's ask* the teacher for help.



2 _____ an apple pie.



3 _____ some music.



4 _____ a DVD.



5 _____ golf.



6 _____ the Colosseum.

5 26 **Complete the mini dialogues with *Shall we...? / Shall I...?* or *Let's...* Then listen and check.**

1 A It's very warm in this room.
B _____ open the window?

2 A _____ have a party.
B Good idea. Who _____ invite?

3 A I'm really hungry.
B _____ make a snack?

4 A _____ go out tomorrow evening?
B Yes, _____ meet Alex and Olivia at the new pizza restaurant in town.

5 A _____ buy Chris a birthday present?
B Yes, of course! What _____ buy him?

6 A _____ play tennis.
B Oh, we always play tennis. _____ do something else.

6 **Read the situations and write suggestions or polite offers for each one.**

1 Your friend's bag is heavy.
_____

2 It is a sunny day. Suggest an idea to a friend.
_____

3 You want to organise a party. What do you say to your friend?
_____

4 Your friend is thirsty.
_____

5 You and a friend want to go on holiday. You are not sure where to go.
_____

6 Your friend has got a headache.
_____

UNIT 27

Present continuous

AFFIRMATIVE	SHORT FORM	NEGATIVE	SHORT FORM
I am working.	I'm working.	I am not working.	I'm not working.
You are working.	You're working.	You are not working.	You aren't working.
He is working.	He's working.	He is not working.	He isn't working.
She is working.	She's working.	She is not working.	She isn't working.
It is working.	It's working.	It is not working.	It isn't working.
We are working.	We're working.	We are not working.	We aren't working.
You are working.	You're working.	You are not working.	You aren't working.
They are working.	They're working.	They are not working.	They aren't working.

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Am I working?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you working?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is he working?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Is she working?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is it working?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are we working?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are you working?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are they working?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

We form the Present continuous with subject + verb to be + base form + *-ing*.

How to make *-ing* forms:

- for most verbs we add ***-ing***
  speak → *speaking* *play* → *playing*
- for verbs ending in ***-e***, we remove the ***-e***
  come → *coming* *make* → *making*
- for verbs ending in one vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant
  run → *running* *sit* → *sitting* *stop* → *stopping*

Note!

We do not double the consonant when it is *w*, *x* or *y*
play → *playing* *mix* → *mixing*

- for verbs that end in ***-ie***, we change ***-ie*** to ***-y*** + ***-ing***
  lie → *lying*
- for verbs with a stress on the final syllable, we double the consonant
  begin → *beginning*

Note!

We do not double the consonant when the last syllable is not stressed (e.g *listen* → *listening*).

- For verbs ending in a single ***-l*** preceded by a single vowel, we double the ***-l*** + ***-ing***
  travel → *travelling* *control* → *controlling*

We use the Present continuous:

- to talk about things that are happening at the moment or around now (but perhaps not at the exact moment of speaking)
  Daniel is reading a book at the moment. *Louise is looking for a new job.*
- to talk about temporary situations
  He is living in London at the moment.

Note!

We often use expressions like *now*, *at the moment*, *today*, *these days*, *this week / month / year* with the Present continuous.

- to talk about how life is changing
  Crime is increasing in cities.
- to talk about future arrangements
  Dave is coming next Monday.

Note!

We do not generally use stative verbs (e.g. *like*, *love*, *hate*, *want*, *understand*, *prefer*) in the Present continuous.
She loves pop music.

1 **Write the *-ing* forms of these verbs.**

1 study *studying*
2 put _____
3 take _____
4 see _____
5 open _____
6 go _____
7 smile _____
8 wash _____
9 live _____
10 move _____
11 cut _____
12 get _____
13 die _____
14 enjoy _____
15 write _____
16 start _____
17 hit _____
18 shop _____

2 **Write affirmative (+) and negative (-) sentences in the Present continuous.**

1 They *are playing* in the garden. (play +)
2 He _____ by the window. (sit -)
3 She _____ the birthday party. (enjoy +)
4 It _____ at the moment. (rain -)
5 Kate and Charlie _____ to school. (walk +)
6 The cat _____ a mouse. (catch +)
7 Pete _____ dinner now. (cook +)
8 David _____ his homework. (do -)



3 **Rewrite the sentences in the question form.**

1 It's snowing.
Is it snowing?
2 Sally is watching TV.
_____?
3 Chris is riding his bike.
_____?
4 Holly and Adam are eating dinner now.
_____?
5 I am writing an email to my sister.
_____?
6 The sun is shining.
_____?
7 They are meeting at the cinema tonight.
_____?
8 We are reading the newspaper.
_____?

4 27 **Matilda is babysitting her little brother and sister. Listen to the telephone conversation and complete with the verbs in brackets in the Present continuous.**

Matilda Hi Mum... yes, everything is fine. Henry **(1)** _____ (watch) TV in his bedroom and I **(2)** _____ (sit) in the kitchen. I **(3)** _____ (read) a magazine. What about you and Dad? **(4)** _____ (enjoy) yourselves?
Mum Yes, the restaurant is very nice. We **(5)** _____ (eat) steak and chips. What **(6)** _____ Anna _____ (do)? **(7)** _____ she _____ (do) her homework?
Matilda No, she **(8)** _____ (not / do) her homework. She **(9)** _____ (practise) the piano.
Mum OK, that's fine.
Matilda Mum, I've got to go! Henry **(10)** _____ (play) football in the living room! He **(11)** _____ (break) everything!
Mum What!!! Oh no!

5 **Read the conversation in exercise 4 again and answer the questions.**

1 What is Matilda doing?
_____.
2 Are Mum and Dad having a nice time?
_____.
3 What is Anna doing?
_____.
4 What is Henry doing in the living room?
_____.

6 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1 in / is / garage / Jake / the / working
Jake is working in the garage.
2 grandmother / Paris / He's / in / visiting / his / next week
_____.
3 isn't / Brenda / French / this / learning / year
_____.
4 world / getting / is / The / warmer
_____.
5 children / are / doing / the / What
_____?
6 sister / is / My / around / travelling / Europe / month / this
_____.
7 going / holiday / We / on / are / July / in
_____.
8 writing / to / I / my / friend / am / letter / a
_____.

7 **Look at the pictures. Use the prompts to write sentences to describe what the people *are* / *aren't* doing.**



1 drink fruit juice / eat an ice cream
She isn't drinking fruit juice.
She's eating an ice cream.



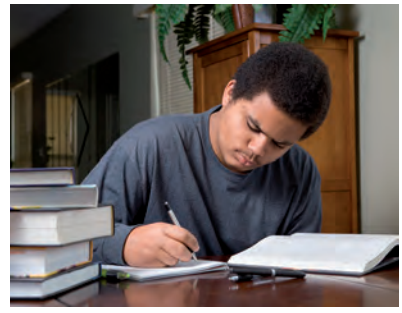
2 listen to music / read a newspaper
_____
_____.



3 chase birds / eat a bone
_____
_____.



4 play tennis / swim
_____
_____.



5 eat dinner / study maths
_____
_____.



6 sleep / wash the car
_____
_____.

8 **Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.**

~~cook~~	have	leave	wear	cut	ride	try	play	run

1 My dad is *cooking* dinner at the moment.
2 The dogs _____ after a ball.
3 Thomas _____ his bike in the park.
4 _____ Grace _____ tennis this afternoon?
5 Sally and Mary _____ breakfast now.
6 Mr Jones _____ the grass.
7 They _____ for New York next Saturday.
8 Be quiet! I _____ to concentrate.
9 Sarah _____ a yellow dress.

9 **Imagine you are in one of the following locations. Write sentences to describe what you are / aren't doing.**

an airport	the Amazon rainforest	a theme park	in a restaurant

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

UNIT

28 Verb + *-ing*, verb + infinitive

The ***-ing* form** of a verb is also known as a gerund.

Some verbs (particularly verbs of preference) are usually followed by the ***-ing*** form of another verb: *enjoy, love, like, prefer, be fond of, be keen on, hate, dislike, can't stand, detest, mind / don't mind, stop, finish, suggest...*
I like cooking. They prefer dancing to watching football.
He doesn't mind wearing a school uniform. I enjoy going to the beach.
I'm fond of painting. Paul hates queuing for the bus.

We also use the ***-ing*** form after prepositions: *good / bad at, interested in, tired of, excited about, bored with, instead of, worried about, afraid of...*
I'm afraid of flying. She's interested in gardening. He's very good at skiing.

We can also use *-ing* forms as subjects:
Smoking is bad for you. Swimming is good exercise.

After some verbs we generally use an **infinitive**: *learn, need, promise, decide, hope, offer, refuse, want...*
I need to speak to your boss.
Today, people prefer to send emails instead of letters.
Jason hopes to visit his friends in Australia next year.

1 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 We enjoy *playing* (play) tennis.
2 What do you like _____ (do) in your free time?
3 James and Alex hate _____ (study) for exams.
4 Marie is thinking of _____ (visit) Spain next summer.
5 They don't mind _____ (cycle) to work.
6 He loves _____ (take) photographs of wildlife.
7 My sister is good at _____ (sew) her own clothes.
8 I don't like _____ (walk) in the rain.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 getting up / I / hate / early.
I hate getting up early.
2 good at / Henry / rollerblading / very / is
_____.
3 can't / listening / to / stand / loud / I / music
_____.
4 dangerous / Skydiving / a / sport / is
_____.
5 interested in / She / cooking / is
_____.
6 mind / I / don't / the / washing /dishes
_____.
7 the / Travelling / is /around / world / exciting
_____.
8 don't / We / watching / horror films / like
_____.

3 **Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Remember to use the *-ing* form.**

study work pay remember play go eat shop invite tidy swim ~~make~~

1 He is afraid of *making* a mistake.
2 Steve doesn't like _____ his bedroom.
3 Emily enjoys _____ foreign languages.
4 I hate _____ at the supermarket.
5 Those children are really excited about _____ on holiday.
6 My baby sister loves _____ with her toy duck in the bath.
7 Joe is good at _____ underwater.
8 Ruby and Chris like _____ their friends to dinner.
9 I suggest _____ by credit card.
10 I can't remember his name. I'm very bad at _____ people's names.
11 They are tired of _____ long hours. They need a holiday!
12 _____ healthy food is very important.

4 **Look at the table and use the information to write sentences.**

Activity	Max	Emma and Phil
play cards	love	not mind
go to the cinema	enjoy	love
play computer games	like	hate
iron clothes	dislike	detest
travel by plane	not mind	enjoy
take exams	can't stand	dislike
visit monuments	like	love
work late	hate	not mind

1 *Max loves playing cards.*
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.
5 _____.
6 _____.
7 _____.
8 _____.

5 **Complete the sentences with verb + *-ing* or verb + infinitive.**

1 Felicity enjoys *dancing* (dance)
2 I'm tired. I want _____ (go) to bed.
3 What do you want _____ (do) today?
4 I promise _____ (study) for the exam.
5 Liam doesn't mind _____ (get up) early.
6 Where's Grace? I need _____ (ask) her something.

6 **Write sentences about yourself.**

1 I like... _____.
2 I don't mind... _____.
3 I hope... _____.
4 I'm good at... _____.
5 I'm bad at... _____.
6 I need... _____.
7 I prefer... _____ to _____.
8 I'm not keen on... _____.
9 I love... _____.
10 I hate... _____.
11 I want... _____.
12 I promise... _____.

UNIT

29 Present simple or Present continuous?

Present simple (long-term)

We use the Present simple to talk about:

- things that are always true
  The sun rises in the east.
- habits and daily routines, things we do regularly
  She often goes swimming. *We study maths on Mondays.*
- with adverbs of frequency: *often, sometimes, never* etc.
  I never drink coffee.

Present continuous (temporary)

We use the Present continuous:

- to describe things that are happening now
  The boys are playing football now. *She's wearing a blue dress.*
- to describe things that are happening around now, but not perhaps at this exact moment of speaking
  Anne is studying Japanese at university.
- for planned future arrangements
  This month Chris is leaving for Edinburgh.

We normally use the Present simple for long-term events and the Present continuous for things that are temporary. Notice the differences:

Pete lives in London. He works for the BBC. Every week, he interviews famous people.
He often plays football with his sons. At the moment, he is writing an article for a newspaper.
He is leaving for Miami next Tuesday.

1 **Javier is an exchange student. He is writing an email to a friend in Spain. Choose the correct option to complete the email.**

Hi Aurora,
how are you? I'm fine. Right now, I **(1)** _____ in the computer room.
Outside it **(2)** _____. It **(3)** _____ a lot here in England! I've got lots of work to do.
Every day I **(4)** _____ three lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon.
In the afternoon I also **(5)** _____ sports! At the moment I **(6)** _____ to play rugby.
I've got two new friends, Rob and Haden. Rob **(7)** _____ from Liverpool and he
(8) _____ medicine. Next week we **(9)** _____ Brighton. OK, it's time to go now.
We usually **(10)** _____ dinner in the university canteen. The food is quite good!
Write soon,
Javier

1	a ☐	am sitting	b ☐	sit	6	a ☐	am learning	b ☐	learn
2	a ☐	rains	b ☐	is raining	7	a ☐	is coming	b ☐	comes
3	a ☐	is raining	b ☐	rains	8	a ☐	is studying	b ☐	study
4	a ☐	am having	b ☐	have	9	a ☐	visit	b ☐	are visiting
5	a ☐	do	b ☐	am doing	10	a ☐	have	b ☐	are having

2 **Underline the correct form.**

1 Tony always is *watching* / *watches* TV in the evening.
2 They *eat* / *are eating* lunch now.
3 I *see* / *am seeing* Jack tonight.
4 The Earth *moves* / *is moving* around the Sun.
5 What *does Paul study* / *is Paul studying* at university this year?
6 Oh no! It *rains* / *is raining*.
7 Who *is coming* / *comes* to our party next Saturday?
8 What film *do you watch* / *are you watching* on TV now?
9 She usually *plays* / *is playing* tennis at the weekend.
10 **A** What *do you do* / *are you doing*?
B I'm a nurse.
11 He often *reads* / *is reading* a book before bedtime.
12 They *drink* / *are drinking* tea every afternoon at five o'clock.

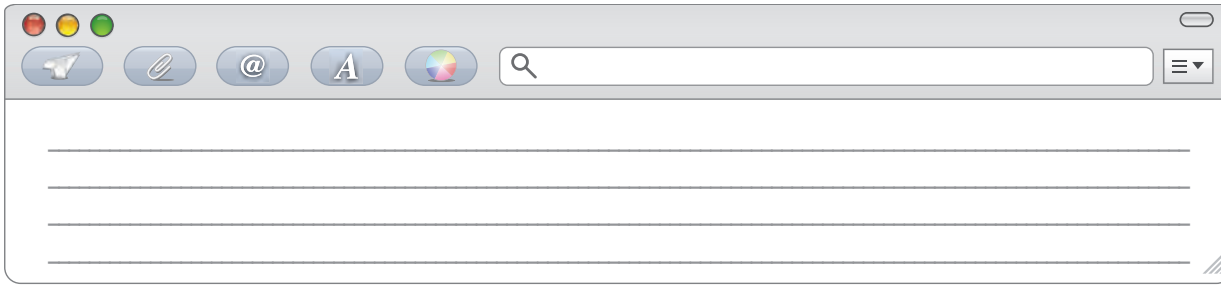
3 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

1 She *goes* (go) to the office every day.
2 We _____ (learn) Spanish this year.
3 I _____ (meet) my best friend every afternoon after school.
4 Mary _____ (help) her mum now.
5 Mum _____ (do) the shopping on Fridays.
6 We _____ (chat) online at the moment.
7 Tom and Dan _____ (play) golf now.
8 Angela _____ (visit) her grandmother twice a week.
9 Do you ever _____ (sing) in the shower?
10 I never _____ (watch) reality shows on TV.
11 Let's go out. It _____ (not rain) now.
12 He usually _____ (wake up) very early.

4 **Use the prompts to write questions. Use the Present simple or Present continuous and then write your own positive or negative short answers.**

1 you / read / a newspaper every day
Do you read a newspaper every day?
No, I don't.
2 you / have / lunch / at the moment
_____?
_____.
3 you / drink / tea / for breakfast every day
_____?
_____.
4 you / eat / a sandwich / now
_____?
_____.
5 it / snow / in winter / in your country
_____?
_____.
6 you / usually / cycle / to work
_____?
_____.

5 **Imagine you are an exchange student. Write an email like the one in exercise 1. Remember to write about your regular activities, facts, things you are doing at the moment, etc.**



UNIT 30

Past simple *to be*

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	SHORT FORM
I was	I was not	I wasn't
You were	You were not	You weren't
He was	He was not	He wasn't
She was	She was not	She wasn't
It was	It was not	It wasn't
We were	We were not	We weren't
You were	You were not	You weren't
They were	They were not	They weren't

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Was I...?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Were you...?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Was he...?	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
Was she...?	Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
Was it...?	Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
Were we...?	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
Were you...?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Were they...?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

We use the Past simple:

- to talk about completed actions in the past
  I was at Tina's party.
- to describe when something happened. We normally use past time expressions like *yesterday*, *last week / month / year*, *in 2008*, *two days ago*, *this morning*, *an hour ago*...

  David was at the office yesterday.
- to talk about dates and places of birth
  Susan was born in 1979.

Note!

In the Past simple, *there is* and *there are* become *there was* and *there were*.
In questions, the question word (*Why, When, Where, Who, How much* etc.) goes before the verb:
question word + *was / were* + subject

A *Where was Martin last weekend?*
B *He was in Edinburgh.*

1 **Complete the sentences with *was* or *were*.**

1 We ___*were*___ at school yesterday.
2 You _____ late.
3 There _____ lots of people at the concert.
4 It _____ cold last week.
5 Emily _____ born on 12th August.
6 I _____ very shy as a child.
7 Susan and Craig _____ in the park yesterday.
8 It _____ a great film!

2 **Rewrite the sentences in the Past simple and add the time expressions in brackets.**

1 I am very busy. (yesterday)
I was very busy yesterday.
2 William is eleven years old. (last year)
_____.
3 We are on holiday in the mountains. (last summer)
_____.
4 You are at the party. (last night)
_____.
5 The maths homework is easy. (on Monday)
_____.
6 They are in London for work. (two years ago)
_____.

3 **Complete the sentences with the Past simple of *to be*.**

1 They *weren't* on time for class yesterday and the teacher was angry.
2 We weren't happy with the hotel. The room _____ very small and it _____ very clean.
3 Yesterday _____ a holiday so the shops _____ closed.
4 **A** Where is my handbag?
B I don't know. It _____ on the table but it isn't there now.
5 **A** I love your new shoes!
B _____ they expensive?
6 This time last year we _____ in New York!

4 **Rewrite the sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.**

1 She was a good student.
She wasn't a good student.
Was she a good student?
2 Terry was in France.
_____.
_____?
3 We were on our bikes.
_____.
_____?
4 You were early.
_____.
_____?
5 Kate and Mike were on holiday.
_____.
_____?
6 I was at home last night.
_____.
_____?

5 28 **Listen to the conversations and tick the correct answer.**

1 Was the party at nine o'clock?
a ☐ Yes, it was.
b ☐ No, it wasn't.

2 How old was Chris last Saturday?
a ☐ He was ten.
b ☐ He was twenty.

3 Where were they?
a ☐ They were at school.
b ☐ They were at home.

4 Why wasn't Sally at work?
a ☐ She was on holiday.
b ☐ She was sick.

5 Where were Paul and Annie?
a ☐ They were in the park.
b ☐ They were at the gym.

6 Where was Joe on holiday?
a ☐ He was in Australia.
b ☐ He was in France.

UNIT
31 Past simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	SHORT FORM
I walked.	I did not walk.	I didn't walk.
You walked.	You did not walk.	You didn't walk.
He walked.	He did not walk.	He didn't walk.
She walked.	She did not walk.	She didn't walk.
It walked.	It did not walk.	It didn't walk.
We walked.	We did not walk.	We didn't walk.
You walked.	You did not walk.	You didn't walk.
They walked.	They did not walk.	They didn't walk.

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Did I walk?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did you walk?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did he walk?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Did she walk?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Did it walk?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Did we walk?	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
Did you walk?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did they walk?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

Regular verbs

To form the Past simple of regular verbs we add ***-ed*** to the base form.
work → worked start → started

When a verb ends in ***-e*** we add ***-d***.
like → liked escape → escaped

When a verb ends in a vowel + ***-y*** we add ***-ed***.
play → played enjoy → enjoyed

When a verb ends in a consonant + ***-y*** we change the ***-y*** to ***-ied***.
study → studied try → tried

When a verb ends in one vowel + one consonant we double the consonant:
- with one-syllable verbs
  stop → stopped plan → planned
- if it has two syllables and the second syllable is stressed
  prefer → preferred regret → regretted

When a verb ends in a consonant + vowel + ***-l*** we double the ***-l***.
travel → travelled cancel → cancelled

Irregular verbs

We do not form irregular verbs by adding ***-ed***. Irregular verbs need to be memorised!

go → *went* *buy* → *bought* *sing* → *sang*
take → *took* *make* → *made* *have* → *had*

Go to page 90 for a list of irregular verbs.

Note!

The Past simple has the same form for all persons.

When we use question words (*where, what, why, when, how* etc.) the word order is:
question word + *did* + subject + base form
Where did you go last night? *How many biscuits did he eat?*

1 29 **Write the Past simple of these regular verbs. Then listen carefully to the pronunciation.**

1 talk *talked*
2 arrive _____
3 pass _____
4 watch _____
5 visit _____
6 clean _____
7 hate _____
8 slip _____
9 end _____
10 hurry _____
11 control _____
12 stay _____
13 open _____
14 answer _____
15 develop _____
16 jump _____

2 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the Past simple.**

laugh cook play organise ~~arrive~~ listen walk snow

1 The train *arrived* at 10.35 a.m.
2 It _____ a lot last winter.
3 The children _____ outside yesterday.
4 We _____ at his funny joke!
5 Brian _____ to school yesterday morning.
6 I _____ a surprise birthday party for my sister.
7 My mum _____ a delicious roast lunch last Sunday.
8 Lizzie _____ to a new CD by her favourite pop group yesterday.

3 30 **Write the past simple of these irregular verbs. Go to page 90 and learn the ones you do not know. Then listen carefully to the pronunciation.**

1 buy *bought*
2 do _____
3 take _____
4 have _____
5 bring _____
6 come _____
7 go _____
8 get up _____
9 tell _____
10 put _____
11 eat _____
12 drink _____
13 write _____
14 make _____
15 read _____
16 give _____

4 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the Past simple. Go to page 90 for the verbs you do not know.**

get up go take fly do eat ~~teach~~ write

1 My uncle was a teacher. He *taught* mathematics.
2 Lucy's boyfriend _____ her to a restaurant last night.
3 The children _____ chocolate cake and ice cream at the party on Saturday.
4 I _____ an email to my friend two days ago.
5 Paul _____ late last Sunday.
6 Abby _____ to the library yesterday.
7 Martin _____ his homework yesterday afternoon.
8 Last Tuesday, Isabelle _____ by plane from London to Paris.

5 **Rewrite these sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.**

1 She understood the grammar rule.
She didn't understand the grammar rule.
Did she understand the grammar rule?
2 Jessica got up early yesterday morning.
_____.
_____?
3 My mother made cupcakes yesterday.
_____.
_____?
4 I went to Sydney and I saw the Opera House.
_____.
_____?
5 Oliver read an interesting book at school.
_____.
_____?
6 Rachel and Jim gave their mum a present.
_____.
_____?

6 31 **Complete the mini-dialogues. Then listen and check.**

1 A Did you speak to Paul?
B No, I didn't, but I _____ to his sister.
2 A Where did you find my wallet?
B I _____ it behind the bookcase.
3 A Did he take you to school by car?
B Yes, he did. He _____ me in his new Ferrari!
4 A How much did you pay for your new computer?
B I _____ £350 for it.
5 A Did you go to the theatre last night?
B Yes, I _____ with Olivia.
6 A What did you buy yesterday?
B I _____ a new pair of trainers.

7 **Complete the paragraph by putting the verbs in brackets in the Past simple.**

Yesterday, Tina (**1**) *got up* (get up) early. After breakfast she (**2**) _____ (listen) to the news on the radio. It (**3**) _____ (be) a sunny day so she (**4**) _____ (decide) to invite James to lunch. They (**5**) _____ (have) a barbecue in the garden and (**6**) _____ (eat) hamburgers and sausages. They (**7**) _____ (drink) home-made lemonade. Tina and James (**8**) _____ (chat) all afternoon. James (**9**) _____ (want) to go to the cinema but Tina (**10**) _____ (not want) to see a horror film. They (**11**) _____ (buy) tickets online for the new James Bond film. At the cinema there were lots of people but they (**12**) _____ (not queue)! The film was fantastic.



8 **Use the prompts to write questions in the Past simple. Be careful, you may need to add other words! Then write the answers.**

1 who / write / Romeo and Juliet (Shakespeare)
_____?
_____.

2 what time / Joe / come home / last night (at midnight)
_____?
_____.

3 what / the burglar / steal (my laptop and money)
_____?
_____.

4 when / you / win / that trophy (in 2002)
_____?
_____.

5 Danny / go / to the cinema / last Saturday (to the park)
_____?
_____.

6 where / Katie and William / get married (in Oxford)
_____?
_____.

9 **Read the text and choose the correct option *a*, *b* or *c*.**

QUEEN ELIZABETH

Queen Elizabeth (**1**) *was* born on April 26th, 1926. As a child, she (**2**) _____ art and music. In 1947 she (**3**) _____ Prince Philip. They (**4**) _____ 2,500 gifts from around the world! In 1952 her father, George VI (**5**) _____ and Elizabeth (**6**) _____ Queen. The Coronation (**7**) _____ place in 1953. In 2012, the Queen (**8**) _____ 60 years as Monarch. People (**9**) _____ street parties and (**10**) _____ 'God save the Queen'. Although it rained, everyone enjoyed themselves!



1	a ✓ was	b ☐ are	c ☐ were	6	a ☐ is	b ☐ became	c ☐ become
2	a ☐ study	b ☐ studied	c ☐ studying	7	a ☐ was	b ☐ take	c ☐ took
3	a ☐ married	b ☐ marry	c ☐ marrying	8	a ☐ celebrated	b ☐ celebrate	c ☐ got
4	a ☐ receive	b ☐ received	c ☐ is receiving	9	a ☐ have	b ☐ had	c ☐ played
5	a ☐ die	b ☐ is dying	c ☐ died	10	a ☐ sing	b ☐ at	c ☐ sang

10 **Imagine you are interviewing the Queen. Write some questions about her early life.**

1 *Did you have a pet?*
2 *Where did you go to school?*
3 _____?
4 _____?
5 _____?
6 _____?

UNIT 32

can and *could* for ability and possibility

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	SHORT FORM
I can swim.	I cannot swim.	I can't swim.
You can swim.	You cannot swim.	You can't swim.
He can swim.	He cannot swim.	He can't swim.
She can swim.	She cannot swim.	She can't swim.
It can swim.	It cannot swim.	It can't swim.
We can swim.	We cannot swim.	We can't swim.
You can swim.	You cannot swim.	You can't swim.
They can swim.	They cannot swim.	They can't swim.

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Can I swim?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
Can he swim?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
Can she swim?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
Can it swim?	Yes, it can. / No, it can't.
Can we swim?	Yes, we can. / No, we can't.
Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
Can they swim?	Yes, they can. / No, they can't.

We form sentences with *can* like this:
subject + *can* + base form

We use *can* / *can't*:

- to talk about our skills and general abilities
  Steve can play the piano, but he can't sing.
- to say that something is, or is not possible or allowed
  We can see the beach from our room.
  I can go to the cinema on Wednesday, but I can't go on Friday.
- to make informal requests
  Can you open the door, please? *Can I have another biscuit, please?*
- to offer to do things
  Can I take you to the station? *Can I carry those bags for you?*
- to talk about permission and rules
  Can we play in the garden? *You can't eat in the library.* *You can use the gym between 1 and 2 p.m.*

The past of *can* is *could*.
I could play the piano when I was six.
Could you speak English when you were at school?
I couldn't / could not stay out late with my friends when I was thirteen.

We use *could* in polite requests and as a polite way of telling or asking someone to do something.
Could you tell me where the library is, please?
Could I have the bill, please?

1 32 **Karen is at an interview for a job. Listen and complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.**

Mr Lucas Good morning, Karen.
Karen Good morning, Mr Lucas.
Mr Lucas Now, let me see. **(1)** *can* you drive?
Karen No, I **(2)** _____, but I **(3)** _____ ride a motorbike.
Mr Lucas Right. And **(4)** _____ you speak any foreign languages?
Karen Yes, I **(5)** _____ speak Spanish, French, German and Chinese.
Mr Lucas Excellent! **(6)** _____ you use a computer?
Karen Yes, I **(7)** _____, but I **(8)** _____ type fast.
Mr Lucas OK. **(9)** _____ you tell me about your interests, please?
Karen Yes, of course. I play lots of sports and I travel a lot.
Mr Lucas Well, **(10)** _____ I ask you another question?
Karen Yes, go ahead.
Mr Lucas **(11)** _____ you start work tomorrow? The job is yours!

2 **Can you do these activities? Complete the table for yourself. Then answer the questions.**

Activity	Lucas	Grace and Tim	You
bake a cake	✓	✗	☐
speak Japanese	✗	✗	☐
swim	✗	✓	☐
play an instrument	✗	✓	☐
repair a car	✓	✗	☐
ride a horse	✓	✗	☐
ski	✗	✓	☐

1 Can Lucas bake a cake or swim?
He can bake a cake, but he can't swim.
2 Can Grace and Tim swim?
_____.
3 Can Lucas speak Japanese?
_____.
4 Can Grace and Tim play an instrument?
_____.
5 Can Lucas ski?
_____.
6 Can Grace and Tim repair a car?
_____.

3 **Now write similar sentences about yourself.**

1 *I can't bake a cake, but I can...*
2 _____.
3 _____.
4 _____.

4 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1 can't / They / tennis / play
They can't play tennis.
2 you / speak / Chinese / Can
_____?
3 use / mobile phones / You / at / can't / school
_____.
4 borrow / please / Can / your / I / pen
_____?
5 have / I / some / Can / please / water
_____?
6 help / you / Can / I
_____?

5 **Use the prompts and *can* to write sentences.**

1 my brother / not play / the guitar
My brother can't play the guitar.
2 you / clean / bedroom / please
_____?
3 they / swim
_____?
4 you / pass / the salt / please
_____?
5 you / not take photos / in the museum
_____.
4 we / see / the mountains / from the hotel
_____?

6 **Write questions with *can*. Then anwer them with short answers.**

1 Jill / ride a bike ✗
A *Can Jill ride a bike?*
B *No, she can't.*
2 babies / walk ✗
A _____?
B _____.
3 Nick / whistle ✓
A _____?
B _____.
4 your sister / play hockey ✓
A _____?
B _____.
5 Amy / type fast ✗
A _____?
B _____.
6 Lisa and Joe / speak Russian ✓
A _____?
B _____.

7 **Complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't*.**

1 I *couldn't* open the door because it was locked.
2 Alfie was a very clever boy. He _____ read when he was four!
3 _____ you repeat that, please?
4 He was very embarrassed because he _____ remember her name.
5 It's a beautiful day. We _____ go for a walk at the seaside.
6 After the accident, she _____ play tennis for two months.

8 **Complete the sentences. Use *can* / *can't* or *could* / *couldn't* plus a verb from the box.**

find see run go speak understand ~~sleep~~

1 Susan was really tired last night but she *couldn't sleep.*
2 The doctor is very busy. He _____ you today.
3 Chris _____ to the meeting last week. He was ill.
4 When I was younger I _____ a marathon in three hours!
5 Before Mario came to England he _____ English. Now he _____ everything.
6 I looked everywhere for my glasses but I _____ them.

9 **What could you do when you were six years old? Write sentences with *could* and *couldn't* and the ideas in the box.**

read speak English play the violin sing draw pictures
play video games say the alphabet count to one hundred ride a bike

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

UNIT 33

Comparatives and superlatives

We use the **comparative form** of adjectives when we want to compare two elements such as objects, places and people.
We use the comparative of adverbs to compare two different actions or behaviour.

We generally use *than* after comparative adjectives.
England is bigger than Scotland. *Tim's car goes faster than yours.* *Jane is cleverer than Stuart.*

We use the **superlative form** to compare someone or something in a group with all the other things in that group.
Paul is the tallest person in the class. *Ann drives the most carefully of her friends.*

How to make comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs:

- with one-syllable words we add ***-er*** / ***-est***
  tall → taller *fast → faster* *cheap → cheaper*
  tall → the tallest *fast → the fastest* *cheap → the cheapest*
- with one-syllable words ending in vowel + consonant, we double the consonant
  big → bigger *hot → hotter* *fat → fatter*
  big → the biggest *hot → the hottest* *fat → the fattest*
- with words ending in consonant + ***-y***, we change the ***-y*** to ***-ie*** and add ***-r*** / ***-st***
  easy → easier *happy → happier* *dry → drier*
  easy → the easiest *happy → the happiest* *dry → the driest*
- for adjectives and adverbs with two or more syllables we use *more* + adjective / adverb and *the most* + adjective / adverb
  important → more important → the most important
  quickly → more quickly → the most quickly

Note!

We can modify comparatives with *much* / *a lot* or *a bit* / *a little*.
You're a lot stronger than me!

Irregular adjectives and adverbs

ADJECTIVE / ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good / well	better	the best
bad / badly	worse	the worst
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest
little	less	the least
much	more	the most

1 **Write the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives.**

1 cold *colder, the coldest*
2 intelligent _____
3 high _____
4 wet _____
5 lucky _____
6 slow _____
7 dangerous _____
8 strange _____

2 **Write the comparative and superlative of the following adverbs.**

1 quietly *more quietly, the most quietly*
2 carefully _____
3 fast _____
4 happily _____
5 badly _____
6 heavily _____
7 early _____
8 suddenly _____

3 **Complete the sentences using the comparative of the adjective in brackets.**

1 Paul is *shorter* (short) than his brother.
2 This exercise is _____ (hard) than the last one.
3 My headache is _____ (bad) than yours!
4 I hope I get a _____ (good) mark in my test than last time.
5 This computer is _____ (little) expensive than that one.
6 It isn't very warm today. It was _____ (warm) yesterday.
7 Our house is _____ (big) than theirs.
8 Gold is _____ (expensive) than silver.

4 33 **Use the prompts to write sentences. Remember to use *than*. Then listen and check.**

1 this jumper / pretty / the blue one
This jumper is prettier than the blue one.
2 Greece / small / Australia
_____.
3 Indian food / spicy / Italian food
_____.
4 My English teacher / nice / history teacher
_____.
5 Elephants / big / mice
_____.
6 My mother's cooking / good / mine
_____.

5 **Complete the sentences with the superlative form.**

1 Today is *the longest* (long) day of the year.
2 This is _____ (good) chocolate cake in the café.
3 Frank is _____ (short) boy in my class.
4 Jack is _____ (intelligent) dog in the world.
5 Amy knows _____ (funny) jokes!
6 Which is _____ (busy) city in the world?
7 Today I got _____ (bad) mark in the class.
8 Susan is _____ (pretty) of her four sisters.

6 **Use the prompts to write comparative sentences with adverbs.**

1 Joe drives / dangerously / his wife
Joe drives more dangerously than his wife.
2 Anita talks / slowly / Richard
_____.
3 Liam speaks Spanish / fluently / the other students
_____.
4 Yesterday / I worked / hard / you
_____.
5 He ran / fast / the other athletes
_____.
6 Andy plays tennis / well / Pete
_____.

7 34 **Read the short story and underline the correct options. Then listen and check.**

Patricia heard a thump. Then she heard a thump that was (**1**) *louder / the loudest* than the first. The next thump was (**2**) *louder / the loudest* of all. She got out of bed and walked down the corridor, taking (**3**) *quieter / the quietest* steps she could. There were scary shadows everywhere, but the one behind her was (**4**) *scarier / the scariest*.
'This is (**5**) *spookier / the spookiest* than a haunted house', she thought. A spooky shadow followed her.
It was (**6**) *taller / the tallest* than she was. When it followed her downstairs, Patricia screamed: 'You don't scare me!' Suddenly Patricia began to laugh. There wasn't a ghost in the house. The shadow was her own!



8 **Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1 Romeo and Juliet is *the most romantic* (romantic) of all Shakespeare's plays.
2 Let's meet in the school library. It's _____ (quiet) than the other rooms.
3 My bedroom is _____ (warm) room in the house.
4 I think football is _____ (popular) sport in the world.
5 City life is _____ (exciting) than life in the countryside.
6 Our rugby team played _____ (well) of all. We won the trophy!

9 **Read the advert and underline the best option.**

Looking for the perfect holiday in France?
Do you want to eat (1) *best / well / better* than usual? Well come to the south of France. It is one of (2) *the more / the most / more* fashionable parts of France. You can enjoy (3) *nicer / as nice / the nicest* traditional food and (4) *the best / better / well* local wine. You can visit (5) *the more / most / the most* beautiful towns in the area such as Avignon and Aix-en-Provence. Don't forget, you can also admire art by (6) *the most / more / the much* famous French artists, Renoir and Cézanne.



10 **Think of two locations in your country. Write sentences using the comparative and superlative forms.**

1 *Liverpool is a fantastic city. It is bigger than Bath.*
2 *Bath is more beautiful than Liverpool.*
3 *It is the oldest spa town in the UK.*
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

UNIT 34

must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, had to

We can use either *must* or *have to* to express obligation or necessity.

We use ***must***:
- to talk about obligations and things we decide are necessary
  We must revise for the exam. *It's late! We must go.*
- to give advice or recommend something
  It's a fantastic film. You must see it!
- with rules and instructions
  You must stand up when the teacher arrives. *You must write your name in black ink.*

We use ***have to***:
- to talk about obligations or something which is necessary because of a law or because someone else says it.
  My boss says I have to give a presentation tomorrow.
  I have to wear a uniform at my school.

We use ***mustn't***:
- to express prohibition
  You mustn't run in the corridor. *You mustn't talk loudly in the library.*

We use ***don't have to***:
- to say that something isn't necessary
  We don't have to go to school on Saturday. *Does she have to get up early tomorrow morning?*

Note!

For past obligations we use ***had to***.

1 **Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.**

1 We *mustn't* forget mum and dad's wedding anniversary.
2 Students _____ turn off their mobile phones at school.
3 She _____ go home alone. It's dangerous.
4 We've got a maths test tomorrow. We _____ study hard.
5 You _____ visit India one day. It's a fascinating country!
6 The film starts at 9 p.m. We _____ be late.
7 The sea is rough today. You _____ swim here.
8 Pete is sick. He _____ stay in bed today.

2 **Complete the sentences with *must / mustn't* and a verb from the box.**

forget finish ~~wash~~ leave read feed go eat

1 My hands are dirty. I *must wash* them.
2 We _____ to the supermarket. We haven't got any milk.
3 I _____ to phone Julie.
4 It's a great book. You _____ it.
5 The dentist told the children they _____ too many sweets.
6 You _____ the animals at the zoo.
7 He _____ the window open. It's raining!
8 I _____ my homework.

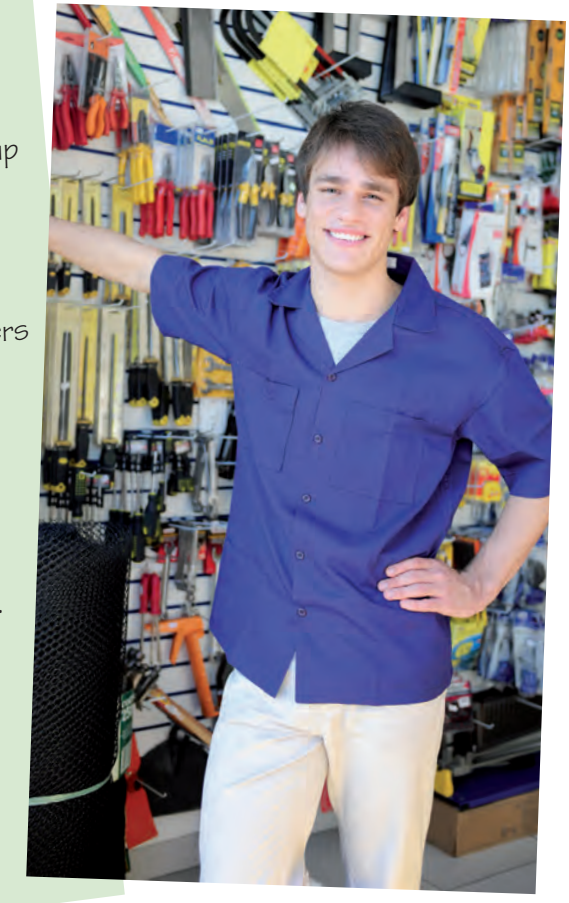
3 **Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't have to* / *doesn't have to*.**

1 They *don't have to* wear a uniform. It's not obligatory at this school.
2 She _____ decide right now. She can decide later.
3 We _____ eat in the classrooms.
4 You _____ cut the grass. I cut it yesterday.
5 He _____ drive so fast. It's dangerous.
6 Susan is very rich. She _____ work!

4 **Complete the letter with the correct forms of *must* or *have to*.**

Dear Jessica,
how are you? I'm fine. I've got a new job in a DIY shop! I (1) _____ work every Saturday from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
I don't mind because I (2) _____ get up too early! I (3) _____ wear a uniform, but it's OK. It's a blue shirt and white trousers.
I (4) _____ know all about the products in the shop. Sometimes the customers can be difficult but I (5) _____ be rude! My boss is really kind but he says I (6) _____ be late for work.
I (7) _____ bring my own lunch because there is a canteen for the staff.
I really like my new job, but there's one problem. I (8) _____ do all my homework on Sunday!

Write soon,
Lian X



5 **Write about the things you *had to* do and *didn't have to* do when you were a child. You can use the ideas in the box to help you.**

learn Chinese	~~wear a uniform~~	go to school	go to bed early
walk to school	wear glasses	write poems	do the washing up

1 *I had to wear a uniform at school.*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

UNIT 35

who, where, which, that

Relative pronouns are used to link two sentences together. We use them to add further information. They can be subjects or objects of relative clauses.

We use **who** to refer to people:
I've got a friend. My friend can speak five languages. → *I've got a friend who can speak five languages.*

We use **which** to refer to things and animals:
We stayed in a hotel which had a swimming pool.

We use **where** for places:
This is the house where I grew up.

We can use **that** instead of *who* / *which* for people, things and animals:
He's the doctor that saved my life. *I always sit at the desk that is near the window.*

1 **Match column A with column B using *who, which* or *where.***

A		B	
1	A greengrocer is a person ___*who*___	a	☐ people go to walk.
2	A fridge is a thing _____	b	☐ people use to keep food cold.
3	A nurse is a person _____	c	☐ you go to watch a film.
4	A dishwasher is a thing _____	d	☐ people use to wash dishes.
5	A park is a place _____	e	☐ looks after sick people.
6	A cinema is a place _____	f	☑ sells fruit and vegetables.

2 **Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.**

1 The man ___*who*___ lives next door is Scottish.
2 What's the name of the river _____ flows through London?
3 I have a friend _____ is very good at painting.
4 The teacher always asks questions _____ are really difficult!
5 That's the girl _____ sits next to me at school.
6 I can't find the letter _____ arrived yesterday.
7 The police are looking for the thief _____ robbed the bank on Friday.
8 Jonas is wearing a coat _____ is too big for him.

3 **Underline the correct relative pronoun.**

1 A thermometer is an object *that* / *who* measures temperature.
2 Spielberg directed the film *Schindler's List* *who* / *which* won an Oscar.
3 A university is a place *where* / *that* students study.
4 The children rescued the cat *who* / *that* had a broken leg.
5 I know a person *who* / *where* works on the TV.
6 A baker's is a place *which* / *where* you can buy bread and cakes.
7 That's the palace *where* / *who* the royal family spend their holidays.
8 What did you do with the money *where* / *which* your mother gave you?

4 **Complete the sentences with an appropriate relative pronoun.**

1 We stayed in a hotel *which / that* had magnificent views.
2 Leo is the exchange student _____ is staying with us for a week.
3 Do you know the girl _____ lives at number 10?
4 Excuse me, is this the train _____ goes to Brighton?
5 My cousin, _____ lives in Australia, can surf very well.
6 That's the castle _____ they filmed Harry Potter!
7 **A** Where's the phone book?
B It's the big yellow book _____ is on the shelf.
8 The café _____ we usually meet is in a park.

5 **Join the two sentences together with *who, which, where* or *that*.**

1 Chocoholic is a new café. It sells delicious chocolate cakes.
Chocoholic is a new café which / that sells delicious chocolate cakes.
2 Emma Watson is an English actress. She starred in the Harry Potter films.
_____.
3 Chris bought a new car. It is very fast!
_____.
4 Barcelona is a Spanish city. You can see Gaudi's architecture there.
_____.
5 That is Michael. I met him at the party.
_____.
6 Little Red Riding Hood went to visit her grandmother. Her grandmother lived in a small house in the woods.
_____.
7 Orange juice is a healthy drink. It has lots of vitamin C.
_____.
8 Killer whales are mammals. They live in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans.
_____.

6 **Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and your own ideas.**



1 This is the house *where Shakespeare was born.*



2 That's the lady _____.



3 Those are the books _____.



4 That's the policeman _____.

General revision

Personal subject pronouns

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronoun.**

1 Hello! _____ am Claire.
2 This is Steve. _____ is in my class.
3 Ann is my best friend. _____ is 16 years old.
4 This is Luke and this is Marie. _____ are French.
5 I'm Veronika and he's Karl. _____ are from Germany.
6 A What's *Hello* in Italian?
B _____ is *Ciao*.
7 A Where are _____ from?
B _____ am from New York.
8 Susi is from New Zealand. _____ speaks English.

Verb *to be*

2 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1 Are / hot / you
_____?
2 book / this / your / Is
_____?
3 Peter / from / the United States / Is
_____?
4 married / Are / they
_____?
5 name / daughter's / your / Sandra / Is
_____?
6 you / Are / lawyer / a
_____?

3 **Complete the sentences with *am, is* or *are*.**

1 _____ Jane and Alice sisters?
2 This _____ my new car.
3 _____ you twenty-five years old?
4 _____ it your bike?
5 Tom and Alice _____ married.
6 _____ I a good student?

4 **Correct the sentences.**

1 London taxis are yellow. (black)
London taxis aren't yellow. They're black.
2 David Beckham is a tennis player. (football player) _____.
3 *Facebook* is a famous detective story. (social network)
_____.
4 Tokyo is in Spain. (Japan)
_____.
5 *Twilight* is a cartoon. (film)
_____.
6 The Colosseum is in England. (Italy)
_____.

to be: short answers

5 **Answer the questions with short answers.**

1 A Is Brad Pitt French? ✗
B _____.
2 A Are you from Germany? ✓
B _____.
3 A Is he your friend? ✗
B _____.
4 A Are the kids in the living room? ✓
B _____.
5 A Is the cat in the garden? ✗
B _____.
6 A Are Pete and Mike from England? ✗
B _____.

General revision

There is / There are

6 **Complete the sentences using *There is / are, There isn't / aren't* or *Is there / Are there*?**

1 _____ a library in your town?
2 _____ many parks in New York.
3 _____ a fridge in the kitchen?
4 _____ 8 days in a week.
5 _____ a fly in my soup!
6 _____ a swimming pool on the moon.

Idiomatic use of *to be*

7 **Look at the photos and use the adjectives in the box to write sentences about the people in the pictures.**

late afraid cold thirsty lucky ~~sad~~ angry sleepy



1 *Linda is sad.*



2 Joe _____



3 Geoff _____



4 Carol _____



5 Billy _____



6 Jill _____



7 Brian _____



8 Lucy and Charlie _____

Plural of nouns

8 **Change the words in brackets from singular to plural.**

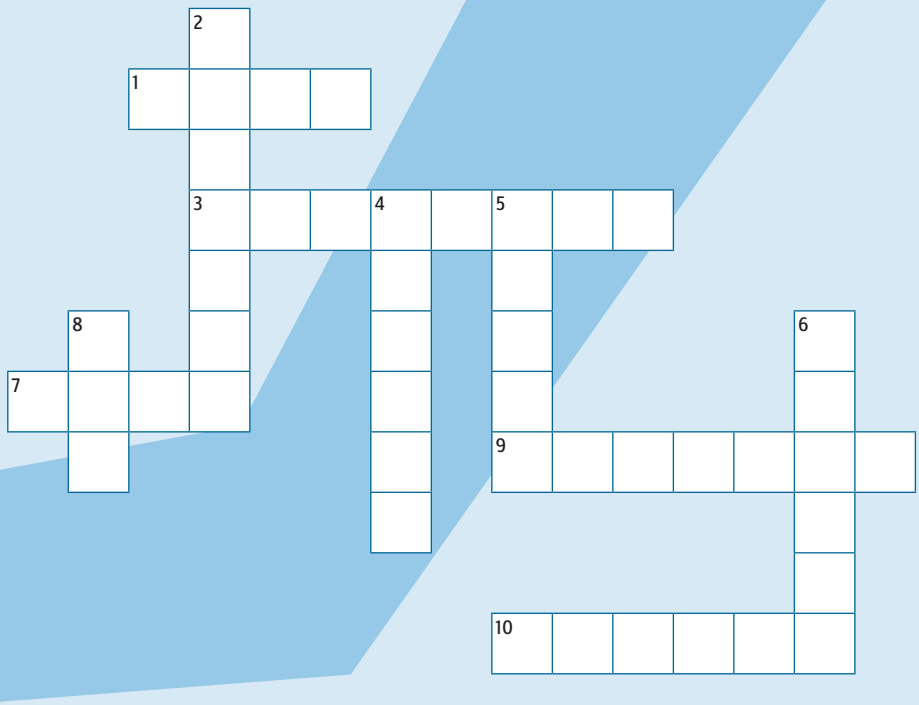
1 Those _____ (glass) are full of water.
2 There are three _____ (dictionary) on the shelf.
3 Those _____ (child) are very polite.
4 Look! There are four black _____ (cat) on those _____ (roof).
5 There are elegant _____ (lady) and _____ (gentleman) at the party.
6 A What are double-deckers?
B They are London _____ (bus).
7 Are those _____ (church) old?
8 Football _____ (match) are sometimes exciting.
9 Those _____ (radio) are very old.
10 These _____ (doll) are nice _____ (toy).

General revision

9 **Complete the crossword with the plural form of the nouns.**

1 foot
2 beach
3 child
4 lady
5 roof
6 wolf
7 key
8 man
9 school
10 piano





a / an, the

10 **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct option.**

A LOTTERY WINNER

Martin is (1) _____*a*_____ very lucky man. He is (2) _____ winner of (3) _____ 2012 Lottery jackpot. Now he lives in (4) _____ large, modern flat in (5) _____ Sydney. In (6) _____ flat there are (7) _____ six bedrooms. There is also (8) _____ swimming pool and (9) _____ cinema. Martin has (10) _____ American wife. She's (11) _____ photographer. Martin and his wife often travel to different countries. They have houses in (12) _____ United Kingdom and in (13) _____ Italy. Martin wants to build (14) _____ house on (15) _____ moon!

1	a ☑ a	b ☐ an	c ☐ the
2	a ☐ ✗	b ☐ the	c ☐ an
3	a ☐ an	b ☐ ✗	c ☐ the
4	a ☐ the	b ☐ an	c ☐ a
5	a ☐ ✗	b ☐ the	c ☐ an
6	a ☐ a	b ☐ ✗	c ☐ the
7	a ☐ ✗	b ☐ a	c ☐ the
8	a ☐ a	b ☐ ✗	c ☐ an
9	a ☐ the	b ☐ a	c ☐ an
10	a ☐ an	b ☐ the	c ☐ a
11	a ☐ the	b ☐ a	c ☐ ✗
12	a ☐ an	b ☐ ✗	c ☐ the
13	a ☐ the	b ☐ a	c ☐ ✗
14	a ☐ an	b ☐ a	c ☐ the
15	a ☐ the	b ☐ an	c ☐ a

General revision

this, that, these, those

11 **Make questions with *this* or *these*.**

1 watch
Is this your watch?

2 shoes
_____?

3 book
_____?

4 DVDs
_____?

5 jacket
_____?

6 keys
_____?

12 **Make sentences with *that* or *those*.**

1 teacher
Is that your teacher?

2 children
_____?

3 cup of tea
_____?

4 earrings
_____?

5 car
_____?

6 flowers
_____?

13 **Change the sentences from singular to plural.**

1 This is a blue pen.
_____

2 That house is beautiful.
_____

3 This email is for you.
_____

4 That student is Russian.
_____

5 This exercise is easy.
_____

6 That dog is very cute.
_____

The time

14 **Look at the information about what is on TV tonight. Write and answer questions.**



1 *What time is 'Fun town' on?*
It's on at five minutes to four.

2 _____?
_____.

3 _____?
_____.

4 _____?
_____.

5 _____?
_____.

6 _____?
_____.

General revision

Prepositions of time: *on*, *in*, *at*

15 **Complete the sentences wth *on, in* or *at.***

1 _____ Christmas, people in the UK eat roast turkey.
2 _____ Sundays the Brown family go to church.
3 What do you usually do _____ the weekend?
4 We often go on holiday _____ September.
5 My birthday is _____ 30th October.
6 _____ the end of the lesson the children were tired.

Question words

16 **Write the correct question word.**

1 A _____'s your name and _____ are you from?
B My name's Suresh and I'm from India.
2 A _____ is Alice coming to visit us?
B She's coming on Tuesday.
3 A _____ are you so excited?
B It's my birthday!
4 A _____'s your favourite actress?
B I like Keira Knightley. I think she's really good.
5 A _____'s the time?
B It's half past seven.
6 A _____'s that man talking to David?
B His name is Paul Stevens and he's a doctor.
7 A _____ is your birthday?
B It's on 12th January.
8 A _____ is Chris?
B He's at the gym.

Personal object and subject pronouns

17 **Underline the correct words.**

1 *We / Us* are going with *them / they*.
2 My sister and *I / me* have lunch with *they / them* on Mondays.
3 *Him / He* always comes to the gym with *I / me*.
4 *I / Me* go to school with *she / her*.
5 *He / Him* never arrives on time!
6 Emily is a nice girl. I like *she / her*, and I think she likes *me / I* too.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

18 **Rewrite the sentences using possessive pronouns.**

1 This isn't for Amy, it's for Tom.
_____
2 That's not for Craig, it's for us.
_____
3 This isn't for Pete, it's for his wife.
_____
4 These aren't for Chris, they are for me.
_____
5 These aren't for you, they are for us.
_____
6 That's not for the children, it's for their father. _____

19 **Underline the correct words.**

1 A Is this *your / yours* book?
B No, *mine / my* is in *my / mine* bag.
2 *Our / Ours* room is big, but *hers / her* is very small.
3 Look at *her / hers* hair. It's green!
4 These flowers are *your / yours*.
5 Look at that bird. *Its / Hers* wing is broken.
6 I phone *my / mine* grandmother every evening.

General revision

The possessive *'s*

20 **Put the words in the correct order.**

1 Ben's / these / socks / are
_____?

2 are / grandmother / Jim's / you
_____?

3 girlfriend / very / is / brother's / nice / my
_____.

4 boys' / in / the / garage / bikes / the / are
_____.

5 cousin / David's / Spanish / is
_____.

6 party / It's / my / sister's
_____.

Adjectives and adverbs

21 **Read the sentences and underline an adjective or an adverb.**

1 My neighbour plays *loud* / *loudly* music every evening.
2 Abby dances *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
3 This magazine is very *interesting* / *interestingly*.
4 Talk *quiet* / *quietly* in the library, please.
5 She works *patient* / *patiently* with young children.
6 His voice is *fantastic* / *fantastically*.

have got

22 **Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.**

1 He's got a toothache.
He hasn't got a toothache.

2 Susan has got a lot of homework.
_____.

3 Her brothers have got brown eyes.
_____.

4 James has got a new bike.
_____.

5 They have got a tree-house in the garden.
_____.

6 We have got an appointment at 3 p.m.
_____.

Countable and uncountable nouns; *a* / *an*, *some*, *any*, *no*

23 **Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.**

1 There are _____ eggs in the basket.
2 Are there _____ apples on the tree?
3 Mum's got _____ bread, but she hasn't got _____ butter.
4 Can I have _____ milk?
5 Are there _____ biscuits in the tin?
6 There isn't _____ sugar in the bowl.
7 The children have got _____ sweets.
8 He wants _____ cake for dessert.

How much? / How many?

24 **Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.**

1 How _____presents are under the Christmas tree?
2 How _____ time have you got?
3 How _____ people are at the meeting?
4 How _____ English lessons do you have every week?
5 How _____ milk is there in the fridge?
6 How _____ fruit do you eat in an average day?

General revision

much, *many*, *a lot of*

25 **Underline the correct form.**

1 There is *a lot of* / *much* salt in this soup.
2 He hasn't got *many* / *much* money.
3 Are there *a lot of* / *much* people at the museum?
4 I've got *a lot of* / *much* things to do today!
5 *Many* / *Much* students use the Web to do research.
6 She doesn't eat *many* / *much* meat. She prefers fish.

Ordinal numbers and dates

26 **Use ordinal numbers to write the position of the following letters in the English alphabet.**

1 B _____
2 E _____
3 M _____
4 F _____
5 C _____
6 A _____
7 T _____
8 Y _____

The imperative

27 **Put the words in brackets in the imperative. Use the affirmative or negative forms.**

1 Quick! _____ the fire brigade! (to call)
2 _____ in the library. (not / to eat)
3 Always _____ the instructions. (to read)
4 _____ the door. The paint is wet! (not / to touch)
5 _____ your teeth after every meal. (to brush)
6 _____ your books. (to open)

Expressions with *have*

28 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *to have* or *to be*.**

1 I _____ hungry. Let's go and _____ lunch.
2 How old _____ Angela?
3 We usually _____ dinner at 6 p.m but today we _____ really late.
4 **A** _____ you cold?
B Yes, I _____ freezing!
5 Alistair _____ bacon and eggs for breakfast every Sunday.
6 She _____ very upset.
7 Our school is very nice. We _____ a swimming pool and a big library.
8 Chris _____ a terrible headache.

Present simple

29 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets in the Present simple.**

1 He _____ (begin) class at 8.30 a.m.
2 They _____ (not drink) orange juice at breakfast.
3 Maria never _____ (watch) TV.
4 Mr Lee _____ (speak) Chinese.
5 Madame Dupont _____ (teach) French.
6 **A** Do they _____ (live) in Cambridge?
B Yes, they do.

General revision

Adverbs of frequency

30 **Rewrite the sentences with the adverb of frequency.**

1 I meet her at the café. (often)
_____.

2 I drink coffee with milk. (hardly ever)
_____.

3 I travel by train. (sometimes)
_____.

4 The buses are full at rush hour. (always)
_____.

5 He gets up before ten o'clock. (never)
_____.

6 The children are well-behaved. (usually)
_____.

Prepositions of place

31 **Write *at*, *in* or *on* to complete the sentences.**

1 Oliver is _____ the living room.
2 The bag is _____ the table.
3 The wine is _____ the fridge.
4 I met Tracey _____ the station.
5 The letters are _____ the desk.
6 Daniel is _____ Thomas's house.

shall / let's for offers and suggestions

32 **Put the words in the correct order.**

1 make / I / some / Shall / tea
_____?

2 birthday / Let's / Stuart / a / buy / present
_____.

3 film / What / we / shall / watch
_____?

4 get / I / something / Shall / you / drink / to
_____?

5 on / go / together / Let's / holiday
_____.

6 shopping / next / Shall / go / we / Saturday
_____?

Present continuous

33 **Complete the sentences in the Present continuous.**

1 It _____ (not snow) at the moment.
2 They _____ (listen) to a new CD.
3 Tom _____ (sit) on the sofa.
4 Steve _____ (write) an email.
5 I _____ (leave) next Monday.
6 The children _____ (not do) their homework now.

Verbs + *-ing*, verbs + infinitive

34 **Complete the sentences with verb + *-ing* or verb + infinitive.**

1 I don't like _____ (go) to the doctor.
2 He wants _____ (be) a pilot when he grows up.
3 She offered _____ (help) with the shopping.
4 They prefer _____ (walk) to driving.
5 My brother is good at _____ (play) basketball.
6 My father hates _____ (wear) a suit to work.

General revision

Present simple or Present continuous?

35 **Complete the interview with the verbs in brackets. Be careful! Some verbs cannot be used in the Present continuous form.**

A Where (1) _____ (you, work) at the moment?
B On a farm in Australia! My best friend (2) _____ (stay) with me at the moment, too.
A Do (3) _____ (you, like) it there?
B Oh yes, it's good fun. I (4) _____ (prefer) the lifestyle in the countryside. It's calm and relaxing.
A What things (5) _____ (learn)?
B We (6) _____ (have) horse riding lessons next week.
A Wow, that sounds great! (7) _____ (you, plan) to visit Sydney?
B Oh yes. I (8) _____ (go) next month.
A OK, enjoy yourself!

Past simple *to be*

36 **Use the prompts to write questions. Then match the questions with the correct reply.**

1 late / you / this morning?
Why were you late this morning?
2 easy / your English exam?
_____
3 your new smartphone / how much?
_____
4 good / the film?
_____
5 you / yesterday morning?
_____

a ☐ It was ninety pounds.
b ☐ Yes, it was really funny.
c ☐ 1 There was a lot of traffic.
d ☐ I was at home.
e ☐ No, it was difficult.

37 **Answer these questions for yourself.**

1 Were you at the gym at 6.30 p.m. yesterday? _____.
2 You _____ pay the ticket if you are a child.
3 Was it your birthday last week? _____.
4 Was it sunny yesterday? _____.
5 Were there many people at the supermarket last Friday? _____.
6 Where were your friends last weekend? _____.
7 I _____ study for tomorrow, it's bank holiday!
8 Where were you ten minutes ago? _____.

Past simple (regular and irregular verbs)

38 **Complete the sentences in the Past simple.**

1 She _____ (buy) a magazine yesterday.
2 Sam _____ (not like) vegetables when he was a child.
3 We _____ (have) a party last Saturday.
4 What _____ (she, do) last weekend?
5 It _____ (not rain) last summer.
6 They _____ (go) to Mexico last year.
7 She _____ (drink) six cups of coffee yesterday!
8 He _____ (study) very hard for the exam.

General revision

can and *could* for ability and possibility

39 **Complete the sentences with *can* / *can't* or *could* / *couldn't*.**

1 She _____ read because she is only two years old.
2 I'm sorry I _____ phone you yesterday. I didn't have your telephone number with me.
3 I've got a problem. _____ you help me?
4 It's raining. _____ I borrow your umbrella?
5 You _____ stay up late tonight. You've got school tomorrow.
6 We _____ go to the party last week. We had the flu!

Comparatives and superlatives

40 **Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in the box.**

old tall slow young good friendly ~~interesting~~ fast

1 Our lesson was *more interesting* than yours.
2 Hurry up! You're _____ than a snail!
3 Sally is _____ than James. She is fifteen and he is twenty.
4 Manuel's grandmother is _____ in the family. She is ninety-nine years old!
5 He is _____ at maths than his sister. He always gets good marks.
6 Cats run _____ than tortoises.
7 Greg is _____ boy in the class. He is 2.20 m!
8 Our neighbours are _____ people we know.

must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, had to

41 **Complete the sentences with *must, mustn't, have to* or *had to*.**

1 You _____ run in the corridor.
2 Yesterday I _____ finish my homework.
3 Do you _____ work next weekend?
4 Children! You _____ leave your toys on the floor.
5 Cyclists _____ use the cycle path.
6 You _____ throw rubbish in the river.

who, where, which, that

42 **Complete the sentences with an appropriate relative pronoun.**

1 That is the office _____ Max works.
2 Mr Bailey, _____ is a maths teacher, is also a good artist.
3 I don't like films _____ have sad endings.
4 I really love the town _____ you live.
5 A vet is a person _____ works with animals.
6 A baker's is a place _____ you can buy bread.

Appendix A

Irregular verbs

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was / were	been	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lie	lay	lain
bet	bet	bet	light	lit	lit
bite	bit	bitten	lose	lost	lost
blow	blew	blown	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	pay	paid	paid
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read / red	read / red
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cost	cost	cost	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
deal	dealt	dealt	sell	sold	sold
dig	dug	dug	send	sent	sent
do	did	done	set	set	set
draw	drew	drawn	shoot	shot	shot
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	show	showed	shown
drink	drank	drunk	sing	sang	sung
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelt	spelt
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilt	spilt
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stuck
go	went	been / gone	sweep	swept	swept
grow	grew	grown	swim	swam	swum
hang	hung	hung	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tear	tore	torn
hide	hid	hidden	tell	told	told
hit	hit	hit	think	thought	thought
hold	held	held	throw	threw	thrown
hurt	hurt	hurt	understand	understood	understood
keep	kept	kept	wake	woke	woken
know	knew	known	wear	wore	worn
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	win	won	won
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written

Appendix B

Phonetic alphabet

CONSONANTS		VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS	
SYMBOL	EXAMPLE	SYMBOL	EXAMPLE
p	**p**en	iː	**ea**t
b	**b**oard	ɪ	**i**t
t	**t**able	e	**e**d
d	**d**ay	æ	h**a**s
k	**c**ap	ɑː	st**a**rt
g	**g**o	ɒ	h**o**t
f	**f**unny	ɔː	d**oo**r
v	**v**ery	ʊ	b**oo**k
θ	**th**ink	uː	m**oo**n
ð	mo**th**er	ʌ	l**o**ve
s	**s**unny	ɜː	sk**ir**t
z	**z**oo, hi**s**	ə	**a**bout
ʃ	**sh**e	eɪ	d**ay**
ʒ	mea**s**ure	əʊ	kn**ow**
h	**h**ungry	aɪ	f**i**ve
tʃ	**ch**eese	aʊ	s**ou**nd
dʒ	**j**oy	ɪə	h**ear**
m	**m**y	eə	h**air**
n	**n**obody	ʊə	p**ure**
ŋ	si**ng**		
w	**w**ater		
l	**l**ook		
r	**r**ead		
j	**y**oung		

English punctuation

A	CAPITAL LETTER
a	lower case
.	full stop
,	comma
‘	apostrophe
;	semicolon
:	colon
?	question mark
!	exclamation mark
-	hyphen
_	dash
...	dots
/	slash
‘ ’	quotation
“ ”	double quotation marks
( )	brackets

Audioscripts

TR 2

Unit 2 ex. 3

1 Miss Powell is a reporter.
2 Victoria and Owen are from New York.
3 José and Manuel aren't friends.
4 The weather is beautiful today.
5 She is my sister.
6 Mr and Mrs Bailey are lawyers.
7 The chairs are in the classroom.
8 The books are heavy.

TR 3

Unit 3 ex. 1

1 **A** Are you thirsty?
B No, I'm not.
2 **A** Is it cold today?
B Yes, it is.
3 **A** Is she tired?
B Yes, she is.
4 **A** Are they happy?
B No, they aren't.
5 **A** Are the students in the classroom?
B No, they aren't.
6 **A** Is your house big?
B No, it isn't.
7 **A** Is your best friend short?
B Yes, she is.
8 **A** Is your mother a nurse?
B No, she isn't.
9 **A** Are you a good student?
B Yes, I am.
10 **A** Are the shops open today?
B No, they aren't.

TR 4

Unit 3 ex. 4

Kathy Hello. My name's Kathy. What's your name?
Carlos I'm Carlos. Hi!
Kathy Hi, Carlos. Are you a student?
Carlos Yes, I am.
Kathy Where are you from? Are you from Spain?
Carlos No, I'm not. I'm from Argentina. And you?
Kathy I'm from Chicago in the USA.

TR 5

Unit 4 ex. 4

1 There's a fox in the park.
2 There are two pairs of socks and a T-shirt on the floor.
3 She's an excellent teacher and she's pretty too.
4 There are several boys playing football outside.
5 It's an adorable dog.
6 There are many good restaurants in my town but they're all expensive.
7 She's my grandmother.
8 There's a great film on TV tonight.
9 There's a delicious cake in the kitchen.
10 He's my brother.
11 There's someone at the door.
12 Her name is Sarah. She's English.

TR 6

Unit 5 ex. 1

1 **A** Why are you going to bed?
B Because I am tired.
2 **A** Why are you eating?
B Because I am hungry.
3 **A** Why is she going to bed?
B Because she is sleepy.
4 Wash your hands! They are dirty!
5 May I open the window? I'm hot.
6 **A** Madrid is in Argentina.
B No, you're wrong.
7 My feet are always cold in winter.
8 They are interested in history.
9 We are happy because we passed our exam.
10 He is thirsty because it is very hot outside.
11 Helen is afraid of spiders.
12 **A** 5 plus 5 is 10.
B Yes, you're right!

TR 7

Unit 5 ex. 4

Tina Hi Tony. This is Tina.
Tony Oh, hello Tina. How are you?
Tina I'm fine, thanks. And you?
Tony Yes, I'm fine. Where are you?
Tina I'm in the park with James and Olivia.
Tony Which park?
Tina Greenhill Park. It's really hot. Do you want to meet us here?
Tony Erm, no thanks. I'm really tired.
Tina Oh, OK, well, see you tomorrow. Bye!
Tony Bye!

TR 8

Unit 6 ex. 5

1 shelves · **2** child · **3** toes · **4** knife · **5** churches
6 women · **7** country · **8** man

TR 9

Unit 9 ex. 2

1 It's 2.20 p.m.
2 It's 12.30 in the afternoon.
3 It's quarter past five in the morning.
4 It's ten past nine in the evening.
5 It's eight o'clock in the morning.
6 It's quarter to four in the afternoon.
7 It's five to seven in the evening.
8 It's twenty past ten in the morning.
9 It's 3 p.m.
10 It's five past nine in the morning.

TR 10

Unit 11 ex. 3

1 **A** How old are you?
B I'm 19.
2 **A** Where are you from?
B I'm from Bath.
3 **A** How tall are you?
B I'm 1 metre, 70.
4 **A** What's your name?
B My name's Audrey.
5 **A** Where is Paul?
B He's in the kitchen.
6 **A** Who is that man with the black hat?
B That's Simon.
7 **A** How are you?
B Fine, thanks.
8 **A** What's your job?
B I'm a vet.
9 **A** When is the party?
B It's tonight!
10 **A** Why is he sad?
B He's got a headache.
11 **A** Who are they?
B They're my cousins.
12 **A** When is dinner ready?
B In half an hour.

TR 11

Unit 13 ex. 2

1 I wash my hands before dinner.
2 Mary has long hair and her eyes are blue.
3 I have a beautiful Siamese cat; its fur is beige and very soft.
4 British people love their pets very much!
5 We always park our car in the garage.
6 Tom and his sister Katy are twins.
7 Children! Where are your schoolbooks?
8 Here's my key! Where's your key, dad?

TR 12

Unit 15 ex. 3

1 This museum is very interesting.
2 A ladybird is a tiny insect.
3 My brother's got a pretty girlfriend.
4 I think Chinese is a difficult language.
5 This jacket is not expensive. It's only £20.
6 These trainers are very comfortable.
7 This is an easy exercise.
8 My sister has got long hair.

TR 13

Unit 15 ex. 4

1 Venice is a beautiful city.
2 I've got blue eyes.
3 Fish and chips is an English meal.
4 Is your teacher strict?
5 My brother likes scary films.
6 Lucy has got a new digital camera.

TR 14

Unit 16 ex. 4

1 **A** Have you got a new bike?
B Yes, I have.
2 I haven't got a red coat. I've got a blue one.
3 **A** Has Susan got curly hair?
B No, she hasn't.
4 Those children have got three pets.
5 **A** Has Eric got a fast car?
B No, he hasn't. He's got a motorbike.
6 **A** Have you got dark hair?
B No, I haven't. I've got ginger hair.
7 **A** What have you got in your rucksack?
B I've got my keys, CDs and schoolbooks.
8 My little brother has got a stomach ache.

TR 15

Unit 16 ex. 7

The British love animals. Many families have got one or two pets. Dogs, cats and rabbits are popular pets. But some people have got unusual pets. Sara is fifteen years old. She has got a donkey. It is called Jack. He's got brown and white fur. He's got very large ears and a long tail. He's friendly and playful.

TR 16

Unit 16 ex. 8

1 **A** Have they got a house?
B Yes, they've got a beautiful house.
2 **A** Have you got a lot of homework?
B Yes, I've got a lot of homework.
3 **A** Has he got a car?
B Yes, he has. He's got a motorbike, too.
4 **A** Has she got a pet?
B Yes, she's got two dogs and a cat.
5 **A** Have you got a car?
B No, I haven't. I prefer walking to driving.
6 **A** Has your school got a library?
B Yes, it's got a library with lots of books.
7 **A** Has he got a headache?
B No, he's got the flu.
8 **A** Have you got a digital camera?
B Yes, we have. It takes excellent photos.

TR 17

Unit 17 ex. 6

Tom So how do you make pancakes?
Sarah Well, first you break two eggs in a bowl. Then in another bowl you mix two cups of flour and a teaspoon of salt.
Tom OK, that's easy.
Sarah Then you add the eggs to the flour and mix everything together.
Tom Do you need any sugar?
Sarah No, you don't need any sugar at the moment. Now, add some milk to the mixture and whisk everything together. Next, melt some butter in a pan and then pour a tablespoon of mixture in the pan and cook for two minutes until the pancakes are golden brown.
Tom Then my favourite bit! We can put some sugar on the pancakes.
Sarah Have you got any lemon juice? I love lemon and sugar on pancakes!

TR 18

Unit 18 ex. 1

1 How many CDs have you got?
2 How many classrooms are there in your school?
3 How much coffee do you drink per day?
4 How many appointments have you got today?
5 How much sugar do you want?
6 How much time is there?

TR 19

Unit 20 ex. 3

1 10th · **2** 25th · **3** 43rd · **4** 6th · **5** 71st · **6** 18th · **7** 50th · **8** 30th

TR 20

Unit 20 ex. 4

1 My date of birth is the sixteenth of July, nineteen eighty-nine.
2 My birthday is on the third of May. I was born in two thousand.
3 My sister's date of birth is the twenty-fifth of December, nineteen seventy-nine. Her birthday is on Christmas Day!
4 My brother's birthday is on the twenty-sixth of February. He was born in two thousand and five.
5 Mr friend's birthday is on the thirty-first of October. She was born in nineteen eighty-five.
6 My daughter's date of birth is the twenty-second of August, twenty twelve.
7 My son's birthday is on the sixth of June. He was born in two thousand and nine.
8 Mum's date of birth is 31 / 03 / 1960.

TR 21

Unit 21 ex. 3

1 Wash your hands before you eat.
2 The water's boiling. Put some salt in it.
3 Don't be late for dinner!
4 Eat lots of fruit and vegetables. They're good for you!
5 Don't touch that wire. It's sharp.
6 Try not to be so shy.
7 Hello Jack! Come in and have a cup of tea.
8 Don't stand under a tree during a thunderstorm.

TR 22

Unit 22 ex. 3

1 **A** I'm really tired.
B Have a rest.
2 **A** Shall we have a snack?
B No, I'm not hungry.
3 **A** Our flight leaves at 10.00 a.m. We're very excited.
B Have a good journey!
4 **A** I am so dirty!
B Have a shower!
5 **A** I'm really thirsty.
B Have a drink!
6 **A** There's a party at Sally's house tonight.
B Have fun!

TR 23

Unit 23 ex. 9

Jack is fifteen years old. He goes to St. Mary's Secondary School in Edinburgh, Scotland. During the week he gets up at 7.30 in the morning. His mum prepares breakfast. He has toast and tea. At 8.30 Jack takes the bus to school. School starts at ten past nine. At break-time Jack and his friends usually play rugby outside. At lunchtime Jack eats in the school canteen. There is a different menu every day. On Fridays Jack has an art lesson. He loves drawing and painting! The school bell rings at 3.30 p.m. After school Jack does his homework and sometimes plays with his friends.

TR 24

Unit 25 ex. 3

1 There is a dog on the armchair.
2 There is a vase with flowers on the table.
3 The table is in front of the sofa.
4 The remote control is under the table.
5 The lamp is next to the sofa.
6 There is a painting on the wall.
7 There is a cat behind the armchair.
8 The fireplace is next to the TV.

TR 25

Unit 25 ex. 7

1
A Excuse me, where is the bank?
B There's a bank in Ramsay Road.
A And is there a bookshop near here?
B Yes, there's a bookshop between the baker's and the post office.
A Thank you.

2
A Excuse me, where is the school?
B The school? Oh, it's in Willow Street.
A Is it near the bank?
B No, it isn't. It's next to the park.
A OK, thanks!

TR 26

Unit 26 ex. 5

1 **A** It's very warm in this room.
B Shall I open the window?
2 **A** Let's have a party.
B Good idea. Who shall we invite?
3 **A** I'm really hungry.
B Shall I make you a snack?
4 **A** Shall we go out tomorrow evening?
B Yes, let's meet Alex and Olivia at the new pizza restaurant in town.
5 **A** Shall we buy Chris a birthday present?
B Yes, of course! What shall we buy him?
6 **A** Let's play tennis.
B Oh, we always play tennis. Let's do something else.

TR 27

Unit 27 ex. 4

Matilda Hi Mum...yes, everything is fine. Henry is watching TV in his bedroom and I'm sitting in the kitchen. I'm reading a magazine. What about you and Dad? Are you enjoying yourselves?

Mum Yes, the restaurant is very nice. We are eating steak and chips. What is Anna doing? Is she doing her homework?

Matilda No, she isn't doing her homework. She's practising the piano.

Mum OK, that's fine.

Matilda Mum, I've got to go! Henry is playing football in the living room! He's breaking everything!

Mum What!!! Oh no!

TR 28

Unit 30 ex. 5

1 **A** Was the party at nine?
B No, it wasn't. It was at 8.30.
2 **A** Was it Chris's birthday last Saturday?
B Yes, he was ten.
3 **A** Jack and Mary, were you at home last night?
B No, we weren't. There was a concert at school.
4 **A** Why weren't you at work?
B Because I was sick!
5 **A** Where were Paul and Annie yesterday?
B They were at the gym doing exercises.
6 **A** Joe, were you on holiday last week?
B Yes, I was. I was in France.

TR 29

Unit 31 ex. 1

1 talked · **2** arrived · **3** passed · **4** watched · **5** visited · **6** cleaned
7 hated · **8** slipped · **9** ended · **10** hurried · **11** controlled
12 stayed · **13** opened · **14** answered · **15** developed · **16** jumped

TR 30

Unit 31 ex. 3

1 bought · **2** did · **3** took · **4** had · **5** brought · **6** came · **7** went
8 got up · **9** told · **10** put · **11** ate · **12** drank · **13** wrote · **14** made
15 read · **16** gave

TR 31

Unit 31 ex. 6

1 **A** Did you speak to Paul?
B No, I didn't, but I spoke to his sister.
2 **A** Where did you find my wallet?
B I found it behind the bookcase.
3 **A** Did he take you to school by car?
B Yes, he did. He drove me in his new Ferrari!
4 **A** How much did you pay for your new computer?
B I paid £350 for it.
5 **A** Did you go to the theatre last night?
B Yes, I went with Olivia.
6 **A** What did you buy yesterday?
B I bought a new pair of trainers.

TR 32

Unit 32 ex. 1

Mr Lucas Good morning, Karen.
Karen Good morning, Mr Lucas.
Mr Lucas Now, let me see. Can you drive?
Karen No, I can't, but I can ride a motorbike.
Mr Lucas Right. And can you speak any foreign languages?
Karen Yes, I can speak Spanish, French, German and Chinese.
Mr Lucas Excellent! Can you use a computer?
Karen Yes, I can, but I can't type fast.
Mr Lucas OK. Can you tell me about your interests, please?
Karen Yes, of course. I play lots of sports and I travel a lot.
Mr Lucas Well, can I ask you another question?
Karen Yes, go ahead.
Mr Lucas Can you start work tomorrow? The job is yours!

TR 33

Unit 33 ex. 4

1 This jumper is prettier than the blue one.
2 Greece is smaller than Australia.
3 Indian food is spicier than Italian food.
4 My English teacher is nicer than my History teacher.
5 Elephants are bigger than mice.
6 My mother's cooking is better than mine.

TR 34

Unit 33 ex. 7

Patricia heard a thump. Then she heard a thump that was louder than the first. The next thump was the loudest of all. She got out of bed and walked down the corridor, taking the quietest steps she could. There were scary shadows everywhere, but the one behind her was the scariest. 'This is spookier than a haunted house', she thought. A spooky shadow followed her. It was taller than she was. When it followed her downstairs, Patricia screamed: 'You don't scare me!' Suddenly Patricia began to laugh. There wasn't a ghost in the house. The shadow was her own!

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Editorial coordination: Simona Franzoni
Editorial department: Giorgia Gaetani, Lisa Suett
Art Director: Marco Mercatali
Page design: Enea Ciccarelli
Page layout: Marco Tifi
Picture Editor: Giorgia D'Angelo
Production Manager: Francesco Capitano
Cover design: Paola Lorenzetti

© 2013 ELI S.r.l
P.O. Box 6
62019 Recanati
Italy
Tel. +39 071 750701
Fax. +39 071 977851
info@elionline.com
www.elionline.com

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